

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A good many self-made men evidently got tired before the job was finished.

An earthquake might shake St. Paul and Minneapolis closer together but nothing short of that.

The tax of \$2 which Wyoming puts on the head of each of her bachelors doesn't wear away the hair like matrimony.

Some women can't pass a millinery store without looking in. Some men can't pass a saloon without going in. How things even up!

The man who is always "waiting for something to turn up" is likely to have his expectations realized, at least when his toes turn up to the daisies.

There are twenty-three provinces in Russia that are threatened with famine. Altogether, Russia is not among the most attractive resorts at present.

A new street in Boston has been named after the Marquis of Queensberry. This is a most gratifying compliment to the man whose disciple Boston's foremost citizen, John L. Sullivan, is.

Concerning the recent marriage of an American poetess to an American Indian, the Detroit Free Press remarks that time alone will determine whether she did wisely in listening to his Sioux.

War between England and Russia would be hailed with joy by Americans, because, if for no other reason, it would compel Gen. Wolsey to quit disparaging other soldiers and show what he can do himself.

Starvation makes men lawless. News from the south of Russia shows that the Government of that country will have plenty to do in keeping peace within its realms without disturbing the peace of Europe.

With the admission of the American hog to Germany the question, recently puzzling German courts, as to whether horse meat may legitimately be used in the construction of Frankfurter sausage will become a dead issue.

What in the world is dream-soup? Miss Willard uses the term in one of her flights of rhetoric. Is it an antidote for delirium tremens, or a chaos of mock-turtle and mulligatawny, with noodles thrown in. Frances, what are you giving us?

Why does a hostess always wait until her guests begin to talk of going home before she brings out the refreshments? That keeps them an hour or two later, though it was probably high time they were going when they first spoke of it.

A Tennessee farmer undertook to rid his premises of fleas by pouring a gallon of kerosene down through a crack in his kitchen floor. Shortly afterward he lit his pipe and dropped the match through the same crack and the fleas all disappeared. No insurance.

All the young and beautiful heiresses of Philadelphia, with the amounts they will get when their parents are dead, are being published in one of the daily papers. This shows that Philadelphia is not altogether the dead town it has been represented.

If it takes about 16,000 policemen to preserve such order as exists in London, it is a question which might be put in the mathematical examinations of the colleges how many it would require to keep really good order and to prevent horrors of the Whitechapel sort.

W. D. HOWELLS congratulates Rudyard Kipling upon being less "cockshoop" than of yore. The rich and refulgent addition to the literary vocabulary is no doubt due to Mr. Howells' impending removal to New York and consequent desire to speak the language of the 400.

A CINCINNATI girl lately started to elope, and, after getting fairly out of the house, finding she had forgotten her tooth-brush, went back after it, and her plan was discovered and frustrated. This is a fact, not, as might be suspected, the beginning of a tooth powder advertisement.

We have noticed in a crowd of workmen that it is the little slim men who do the most work, and the large, strong-looking ones who manage to give the appearance that they are working hard, who really accomplish nothing. A thin man will do a thing while a fat one is thinking about it.

A CLUSTER of dates weighing eighteen pounds and comprising 1,000 dates is on exhibition at Phoenix, A. T., near which place they were grown. All that "the Arizona deserts" need to produce anything is water. When "the rain man" draws water from the clouds at will, then Arizona will become a great garden.

The prospective wedding of a father and son in New York society to two sisters gives promise of a relationship-tangle which will compete for a time very disastrously with the puzzle columns. The fact that the son gets the elder of the two girls and the father the youngest, does not complicate the matter, but it does

add a certain amount of interest to it.

KENTUCKY is a peculiar State. She has just adopted a constitution providing for voting by ballot after a century of viva voce voting. Now the constitutional convention has reassembled, and is "revising" the constitution that was adopted by the people. It exhausted nearly an entire day's session discussing whether a comma or a semicolon should be used in the exemption section of the taxation article.

Russia, just now, has within her borders a specter more terrifying than that of nihilism, from which the Czar perpetually shrinks. The gaunt and terrible figure of Famine is moving steadily westward and northward, and may soon make its appearance in holy Moscow and rich and brilliant St. Petersburg. In some agricultural districts, formerly rich and prosperous, the peasants are living on grass and tree roots. If this lasts long, they will be in a temper for open revolution—the only diversion from which will be a foreign war.

If it was Chicago's show it might be right and proper for the Government to decline to advance the \$5,000,000 needed to make the World's Fair the grandest success of this or any other age. But it is Chicago's show only as regards location. It is an enterprise gotten up to show the world what a good old world it is, and particularly what a choice slice of it is, that discovered by C. Columbus. Uncle Sam started the fair, and his pocket is deep. But him assure the success of this greatest of expositions by lending the Commissioners the necessary funds.

B. P. HUTCHINSON, late of Chicago, and now of New York, has contributed a highly interesting article to the North American Review, entitled "Speculation in Wheat." Unquestionably he is the very highest authority on this subject. All that Edison is in electricity, Gladstone in English politics, Herbert Spencer in philosophy, Archbishop Farrar in theology, Tennyson in literature, Huxley in science, McKinley in tariff, Gould in railroads, Yerkes in cables, and Sullivan in pugilism, is Mr. Hutchinson in wheat. No man living has penetrated deeper into the art of speculating in that great cereal, as every one who has ever been caught in his wheat corners will readily admit. No one could write with a fuller knowledge of speculation in wheat than he has done. The article in every line shows the hand of a great master of his subject, and it will doubtless be read by every one in the land who has ever heard of a "put" or a "call."

TESTING A BIG GUN.

A Half-Ton Shot Hurled a Mile in Less Than a Minute.

The largest cannon ever made in the United States was recently tested at Sandy Hook in the presence of a party of army officers. The gun was made of French steel from the Creuzot works, from designs furnished by the Ordnance Department of the United States army, and was put together at the Watervliet Arsenal, in Troy, N. Y. It is of 12-inch caliber, weighs 52 tons, and is 34 ft. 6 in. in length. Its powder chamber is 62 ft. 5 in. long and 14 ft. 2 in. in diameter. The projectile weighs 4,000 pounds, the initial velocity is 1,940 and the muzzle energy, in foot tons, 501.7.

In illustration the rifle appears mounted on its huge testing carriage, with block open, ready for firing. Under the attendant's left hand is the 440 pound powder charge and under his right hand the 1,000 pound projectile.

The first experiment was made with imported German powder and was a failure. A subsequent attempt made with powder from Dupont's Delaware mill also failed to throw the 1,000 pound projectile 1,975 feet per second with a charge of 440 pounds of powder, which is the requirement, though it fell only 183 feet short of the velocity required per second. The sort of powder used in all the trials is the "brown prismatic."

A charge of 440 pounds of powder was placed in the gun and the 1,000 pound projectile was thrown 1,500 feet. A thick yellow deposit was left in the chamber of the gun, due to some ingredient in the powder. After a thorough cleaning the gun was reloaded. The second time a velocity

of 1,618 feet per second was obtained with a charge of 350 pounds of powder. The third discharge was made with 400 pounds of powder. This time the velocity of the projectile reached 1,750 feet. The whole 440 pounds of powder was rammed in the gun for the fourth trial. This last attempt to attain the maximum velocity was as futile as the previous ones had been. This time the measuring apparatus registered a velocity of 1,865 feet. The projectile fell into the water close to the sloop, causing a small panic among the crew, which soon, however, subsided.

The discharge in each trial was effected by means of an electric wire connected with a fire-splitting cap in the gun's breech. The measurement of the velocity was accomplished by means of wires running from wire screens through which the projectile passed to a Broukner chronograph in the office.

Each test cost Mr. Dupont, the famous powder king of Wilmington, \$500.

NEW ELECTION LAW.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF ITS WORKINGS.

The Old System of Pastors Abolished—Error is Easy to the Careless, but Impossible When These Instructions Are Followed—A Sample Ballot.

Read This Carefully.

When the citizens of Michigan again go to the polls, they will have their first struggle with the new election law. It is an intricate piece of legislative enactment, and herewith is given an exhaustive review of its provisions, a sample ballot, and complete instructions for its correct preparation. The new law is but a slight modification of what is generally known as the Australian system.

In every county there is what is hereafter known as a board of county election commissioners. This board is composed of the judge of probate, the county clerk and the county treasurer. For townships, the township boards act as election commissioners for local election, and in the cities the board is composed of "such persons as shall be elected therefor by the common councils of the various cities and villages in the State." The duty of these boards is to prepare and distribute the ballots and stamps for the election of all officers that are voted for in State and county elections. They must print on one ticket the names of all candidates nominated by any convention and received not less than twenty days before election. When the names are sent in, the convention must also supply a vignette to be printed at the top of the column of the list of names; to imitate such vignette is made unlawful. The list of candidates of each party is placed in separate columns.

A proof ballot must be filed with the Secretary of State twenty days, and with the county clerk ten days, before each election. Should a candidate die, or resign between the time of printing the ballots and election day, the county clerk must provide the election boards of the precincts affected with pasters containing the names of the new candidate, or candidates, and these the inspectors of elections are authorized to put on the official ballots.

Should there be a constitutional amendment to be voted for, it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to notify each board of county election commissioners thirty days before the day of election.

With these instructions followed, the election will, on election day, be handled a ballot for State and county elections that will look about as follows:

NAME OF OFFICE VOTED FOR.	VIGNETTE.		
	DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.	INDUSTRIAL.
State:			
Governor.....	Edwin B. Whelan.	James M. Turner.	Lyman A. Brand.
Lieutenant Governor.....	Frederick Braested.	Lemuel G. Daise.	William A. Johnson.
Secretary of State.....	Daniel E. Soper.	Washington Gardner.	William H. McKinstry.
Representative in Congress—Fifth Congressional District.....	Edwin P. Uhl.	Charles W. Watkins.	Dudley O. Watson.
President.....	Arthur S. White.	Frederick W. Maynard.	John W. Hayward.
Elect of President and Vice President—Fifth Congressional District.....	Isaac M. Weston.	Jaques Ernestson.	John Miner.
Legislative:			
State Senator—Twenty-first District.....	Albert K. Roof.	Selig Solomon.	John M. Herz.
Representative—First District.....	Vincent P. Cash.	Devere Hall.	William B. Jackson.
County:			
Mayor.....	Charles R. Pratt.	William Hahn.	James Hanley.
Judge of Probate.....	Jay L. Newberry.	Grant M. Moore.	Frank Porter.
Treasurer.....	J. Warren Peake.	John V. N. Gregory.	Frank W. Cook.
Amendments to Constitution.	YES.	NO.	
To give judges a life tenure of office and making them appointive.	YES.	NO.	

When an elector comes to the polls one of the inspectors of election will hand him one ballot, after having put his (the inspector's) initials on the upper left-hand corner of the ballot. The elector will then step into one of the booths provided, which screens him from the public, and there proceed to mark his ballot. He may mark or stamp a cross in the space below the party name printed at the head of the ballot. If marked thus, such ballot so marked shall be counted for all the nominees of such party whose names appear on the ballot in that column unless the voter shall have erased some name in the column, or marked against the name of a candidate in some other column for the same office, or written in a name under the name of any candidate, in which case the name of such candidate shall not be counted as voted for by such ballot, but if the name of the candidate shall have been erased such vote shall be counted for the candidate whose name in another column shall have been marked, or whose name shall be written in under the name erased.

He may indicate his preference in regard to the constitutional amendment by making a cross mark opposite the "yes" or "no." Then, before leaving the booth, he must fold his ballot so that only the initials of the inspector can be seen. After which the ballot must be handed to the proper inspector, who will deposit it in the ballot box. Before the poll clerk must enter the elector's name on the poll book and properly number it.

If any elector shows his ballot, or any part thereof, to any person other than one lawfully assisting him in the preparation thereof, after the same shall have been marked, so as to disclose any of the candidates voted for, such ballot will not be received or deposited in the ballot box. His name will be entered on the poll lists with a minute of such occurrence, and such elector will not be allowed to vote at that election. No elector to whom a ballot has been delivered will be permitted to leave the room without voting the ballot or returning it to the inspector from whom he received it. Any elector who will attempt to leave the room with the ballot or stamp in his possession will be arrested on demand of any member of the board of inspectors if he

refuse to deliver the same upon request.

When any English-speaking voter swears that he cannot read, or that because of physical disability he cannot mark his ballot, or when such disability is made manifest to inspectors, "his ballot shall be marked for him in the presence of at least two of the inspectors by an inspector designated by the board for that purpose, who is not a candidate on said ticket. When any naturalized elector shall make oath that he cannot read English, or that because of physical disability he cannot mark his ballot, he shall have the right to call to his aid a qualified elector, who may read the ballot to and mark the ballot of such naturalized elector in the presence of two inspectors of election."

It is made unlawful for the board, or any of them, or any person in the polling-room or any compartment thereof connected, to persuade, or to endeavor to persuade any person to vote for or against any particular candidate or party ticket.

Challenges from each particular party are allowed inside the polling place, and they have the right and privilege of remaining during the canvass.

If an elector spoil his official ballot he can get another by returning the spoiled one. If he mark more than one candidate for any office, then all marks for those particular candidates are null and void.

Immediately on closing the polls, the board must proceed to canvass the votes, first selecting and counting the straight tickets, and giving the number to each candidate voted for on the straight ticket. In the case of the votes, any ballot which is not indorsed with the initials of the inspector as provided in this act, and any ballot which bears any distinguishing mark or mutilation will be void and will not be counted, and any ballot, or part of a ballot, from which it is impossible to determine the elector's choice of candidates will be void as to the candidate or candidates thereby affected.

However, all such ballots will be preserved, and kept separate from the others by being tied or held in one package by a rubber band or otherwise.

After the ballots are counted, they must, together with one tally sheet, be placed in the ballot box, which must be equally sealed in such a manner that it cannot be opened without breaking such seal.

After the count of the tickets or ballots has been completed, the result must be immediately declared, and the number of votes received by each candidate or person on the ticket must be publicly declared by one of the inspectors.

There are considerable more instructions. First mark or stamp a cross (x) in the space under the name of your party at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote a straight ticket nothing further need be done. If you desire to vote for candidates on different tickets, erase the name of the candidate of your own ticket and write the name of the candidate you desire to vote for, or write his name in the space under the name erased. A ticket marked with a cross under the party name will be deemed a vote for each of the candidates named in such party column whose name is not erased. Before leaving booth fold ballot so the initials may be seen on outside.

Printed by authority.

right in the homes as well as in the workshops and large business buildings. It was not so very long ago that the majority of beds were corded, while nowadays they are provided with wire mattresses. Not only this, but there are now manufactured wire pillows, wire bolsters and wire upholstery lining, all of which meet with large and increasing sale.

One reason for the growing popularity of the innovation lies in the fact that wire offers no ground for vermin or disease germs. The medical profession greatly favors its use both in hospitals and dwellings.

"The same may be said of the use of wire for clotheslines. Some years ago it was discovered that the old-fashioned ropes harbored minute life, and in some instances were infected with the germs of malignant diseases. This caused a rush for wire clotheslines. It is said that in 1860 there was not a yard of it in use, while now there are thousands of miles employed.

"You have, perhaps, noticed how the sash cords of your windows have a faculty of giving out occasionally. This is due more from the ravages of minute insect and decay than from actual wear and tear. The advantage of substituting flat brass or copper chain for the old-style sash cord is now recognized by all the leading architects, as you will observe by examining the better class of new buildings."—Washington Post.

The regions most favorable for the occurrence of tornadoes are the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Valleys, and the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Tornadoes are confined almost entirely to the summer season, the months of greatest frequency being April, May, June and July. The month of greatest frequency is May. It may be generally stated that tornadoes do not occur in the United States west of the one-hundredth meridian. This storm is practically unknown in California. The tornado invariably assumes the form of a funnel-shaped cloud, the smaller end drawing near to or resting upon the earth.

A QUEER genius in Connecticut wants to build a clock 750 feet high, with a pendulum 600 feet long, and set it up at the World's Columbian Exposition. He can have a high time in Chicago without going to all that the all candidates to be voted for

throughout the entire county, and the other containing all the names of all the candidates for local officers. Thus, when the elector enters the booth, he is compelled to make a choice. He cannot just fold up his ballot. He must make his cross-mark somewhere on the ticket.

Madame Mapleson's Parrot.

Why are lyric and dramatic artists so fond of animals and birds? The question has been repeatedly asked, but never, as far as we know, satisfactorily answered. Adeline Pattil always travels with her canaries and several dogs. Sarah Bernhardt drags about a small menagerie with her, and nearly every singer and actress has a canine pet of some sort.

Laura Schirmer-Mapleson has a weakness for talking parrots, and possesses some remarkable specimens of these ornithological bipeds. While recently in Paris, the hotel concierge informed the American diva that she knew of an extraordinary parrot, which not only spoke complete sentences, but which whistled several operatic airs. Journeying into the bird-fancier's quarters, Laura Schirmer and her husband with difficulty found out the indicated address, and after some delay were ushered into the parrot's presence. The bird then went through its performance, which was certainly wonderful. It not only rattled off the most important remarks, but whistled various tunes with absolute correctness. The prima donna was in ecstasy and did not disguise it.

After a considerable amount of gesticulating and argument, the proprietor, in consideration of Madame's continued patronage, reluctantly agreed to accept 500 francs for his prodigy, although he had previously refused twice the amount from a German countess, which, as a loyal Frenchman, he could not accept.

Purchasing a large cage at twice its value, Mme. Schirmer-Mapleson had the bird carefully deposited in a cab; but before driving away the bird-fancier told her not to be astonished if the parrot did not go through its performance for several days, as it was a fact that birds often cease singing for some time after having their quarters changed. The following morning Madame left for London. From that day the parrot has never repeated its programme, and the only conclusion that can reasonably be arrived at is that the bird-fancier was a ventriloquist, and did the singing and whistling himself.—Gallian Messenger.

Modern Uses of Wire.

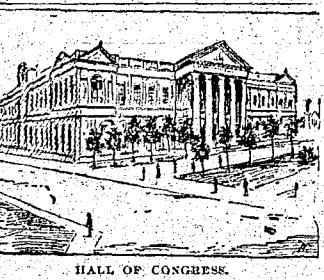
"It is remarkable to what an extent wire and wire rope are displacing hemp and cotton ropes, once so much in vogue," remarked a prominent Washington hardware merchant to a reporter. "This will be noticed

WHERE STRIFE RAGED.

Some of the Notable Points in Valparaiso and Santiago.

The battles of Concepcion and Placilla, between the Balmaceda and Congressional forces in Chili, near Valparaiso, and resulting in the falling of the latter city into the hands of the Congressionalists, with the subsequent surrendering of Santiago and overthrow of the Balmaceda regime, were placed among the most decisive engagements of any struggle during modern times. The Government forces were acting, so to say, on their own territory; the Congressionalists were 700 miles from their base of supplies, inferior in numbers and contending against the disadvantage of position. Yet in both engagements they signally came out victors, insuring to the people of Chili the benefits of constitutional freedom, of which they had been deprived by the usurpation of Balmaceda.

The dramatic close of the war and the subsequent suicide of President Balmaceda have conferred immortality upon Valparaiso and restored



more than a passing interest upon Santiago. Around these two South American cities the great drama centered, and some description of them is therefore timely. The two cities are about seventy miles apart, the railroad that connects them running through some of the most remarkable scenery in the world.

Back of Valparaiso is a high chain of hills which nearly surround the bay and open only toward the north. The older part of the city, called the port, extends along the shore and at the base of the hills. It contains the principal public and commercial buildings. Six miles north of the city, situated on the bay, is Vina del Mar, the playground of Valparaiso and the actual scene of the famous battle; the first ever fought with modern smokeless powder. On Sundays and holidays the people go out to Vina del Mar in great numbers, for the great walk stretching inland, with its cool walks and drives, is a favorite resort, and on the plain is the race-course upon which the desperate struggle of the Balmacedists and the Congressionalists took place, and across which the troops of Gen. del Canto, rushed in their final charge against the demoralized Government troops. Among the principal buildings in Valparaiso, which is the chief seaport town of Chili, are the Government palace, the custom-houses, and Government warehouses. There are also some very fine Gothic churches. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow and irregular, but in the newer portions, as in Santiago, they are spacious, well lighted, and bordered with quaint brick houses with ornamental court yards.

The harbor of Valparaiso is commanded by three forts, of which Los Andes is the most formidable, being well heavily armed, and guarding the entrance to the bay.

In Santiago the most interesting points just at present are the houses of Congress erected in 1858, and above all the mint, a portion of which served as President Balmaceda's palace—a beautiful and imposing structure, 460 feet long by 350 feet wide, which is situated on the Plaza Mayor. The public squares and several of the avenues of Santiago are profusely ornamented with fountains and statues.



SCENE OF THE CONFLICT.

tues, and the River Mapu, which runs through it, is crossed by beautiful bridges. The hill of Santa Lucia rises in the center of the city to a height of 254 feet, and on its north and south banks stand two fortresses. The city has a powder magazine, a vast artillery barracks, a penitentiary, a house of correction for children, a military academy, a school of design, a military and two fine general hospitals, an insane asylum, two normal schools, and about forty primary and grammar schools; public and private instruction in the former being gratuitous. Altogether Santiago is an essentially modern city—and as proof positive its theater ranks among the finest in America.

Both Valparaiso and Santiago have interesting if somewhat erratic histories. Valparaiso was founded in 1544, taken by Drake in 1578, and captured again in 1596 by the Hawkins expedition. In 1600 it was sacked by the Dutch Corsair Oliver Van Noort. It has been nearly destroyed by earthquake several times, and in 1800 it was bombarded by a Spanish squadron under Admiral Unzué, and a large part of it ruined. Santiago was founded three years earlier than Valparaiso, by Pedro de Valdivia, under the name of Santiago del Nuevo Extremo. In 1561 it was erected into a bishopric. Like its sister city it has suffered from earthquakes and inundations and the throes of war into which Chili has from time to time been plunged.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

A Mail Agent Killed—Shot While Hunting Game—His Method of Catching Tricky School-Boys—Receipts of the Land Office—Money for Lo.

An Important Suit.

LUMBERMEN all over the country will watch with interest the proceedings that are about to be instituted in Wexford County to knock out a new scheme of settlement which has been adopted by several insurance companies. A year ago the lumber yards of Mitchell Bros., near Cadillac, were burned, and upwards of 15,000,000 feet of lumber destroyed. Mitchell Bros. were insured in many companies, several of them being represented in Cadillac. The adjusters in settling the work claimed the lumber figured up the actual cost of the lumber and then allowed accordingly. Mitchell Bros. demanded the full market value, which was refused, and they will bring proceedings accordingly. The difference between the actual cost and market value of the lumber destroyed is about \$10,000.

PONTIAC, by an adverse majority of 81, decided against a \$14,000 loan for electric light works.

Wm. Conroy received injuries in a runaway at Brighton, which it is feared will prove fatal. Richard Northard being also badly hurt. A train frightened the horse.

EARNEST SNOWDEN, of Inlay City, mail agent, fell between the cars at Aris Station. Both cars were cut just below the knee, and he only lived a few minutes.

A horse from Lodevock & Posner's livery stable at Mt. Clemens ran away with J. S. McDonald, of Chicago, a year ago last July. He sued for \$10,000 damages, and the jury awarded him \$704.

ALTHOUGH nearly \$300 in wedding gifts were being up, there wasn't a couple to be found in all Alpena County who would enter for the matrimonial stakes at the fair, and get married in the presence of the crowd.

Wm. Willie Morrison jumped into the Saginaw River, near City, and saved Robert McCormick's life. It made the third person he has extended that sort of courtesy to this summer. Willie is only 16 years old, but he is a good boy and not afraid of getting his clothes wet.

SEVERAL young lads of Cadillac have for some months been carrying on the streets of the city. Three of them have been sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction, and suspended sentences hangs over some of the others, so that the Scandinavians now walk the streets in peace.

The total receipts of the State Land Office last year were \$135,693. The office sold 3,094 acres of Agricultural College land for \$24,698 and 6,689 acres of primary school lands for \$30,003. There were 2,320 acres of land forfeited to the State during the year.

ARTHUR PATTERSON, aged 19, and living near Kalamazoo, was shot and killed while hunting near Kalamazoo County, and while climbing over a fence the gun of the companion, named Chamberlain, went off, shooting Patterson in the hip. He died from the effects of his injury.

CHIEF SIMON PORAGON has returned from Lawrence, Kansas, where he went to place a party of Indian youths in the Government school there. He expects that about \$225,000 will be paid the members of the tribe in the southwestern portion of Michigan by Uncle Sam next spring, 250 per cent. dividing the money.

TEXAS say that Brooks, the hermit who lives in an old cove on an island in Black Creek near Lake St. Clair, was once a wholesale fish dealer on the Mississippi River. His present quarters, which he has occupied in solitude for many years, are certainly not good enough to warrant the belief that he has never been anything, a bit better than a fish-monger.

CADILLAC keeps a saloon detective on hand all the time; that is, as soon as one vanishes another appears. During the season last year a certain Fred Green and Haples and some from Chicago, and each time the city coffers have been enriched by fines. The last shadow man was one Allen, from Detroit, and he, like the spies in the good book of old, called on the females, too, and they received him in peace. The detective dividing the money business very openly, but he got two of them fined and also trapped three regular saloons for selling on Sunday.

THE new consolidated prison board met at Jackson. George N. Davis was reappointed warden, and accepted conditionally that the board allow him \$2,000 yearly salary. The law designates the salary at \$1,500. "One of the members said: 'We are of the opinion that the board, with the approval of the Governor, can raise the salary to the required amount, and that will be done.' The board, at the request of the warden, allowed him to use the 'paddle' as an instrument of corporal punishment. He claims he had used it already several times, and that the warden's effect upon both the men punished and the other convicts." Said a member: "The warden made the use of the paddle as a punishment a necessary adjunct of prison discipline, and so we told him to keep it and use it as he saw fit necessary."—Warden Davis must file a bond of \$25,000, which he is expected to do before he can assume the duties of the office officially.

In a runaway accident Perry McNeal, a prominent farmer of Watertown Township, Tuscola County, was thrown from his wagon striking up a stone. He was almost instantly killed.

A THIEF at Carsonville stole a commercial traveler's trunk. After breaking it open his conscience smote him and he returned the property intact. The \$6 was filled with not left foot boots.

AT an Alpena fire Patrolman Macdonald broke a door open before the fire department arrived. Chief Powers was angered that a rank outsider should do anything at a fire, a fight ensued, and now a legal squabble is on.

NEWS is received of the death of Peter Teller, a former wealthy Bay City resident, at Arcola, Miss.

N. D. GRIMES, a former Presbyterian pastor, is building up a good business near Sand Beach, making unfrequent communion wine.

JOHN KELLER, of Pentwater, got his leg caught in a saw-south line and the line post of a tug. He was enjoying himself while the rope was slowly but surely sawing the leg off, when the engine sprang forward with an ax and cut the line just in time to save Kelly from sliding around the rest of his life on one leg.

DURING the first three months of its operation the Larkworth law providing a tax on corporate franchisees has brought \$6,700 into the State Treasury. The receipts during September were sufficient to meet the salary of State Auditor.

ALEX. MITCHELL, living near Port Huron, started home with a barrel of cider, which he placed on end in the wagon, occupying himself a spring seat placed on its upper end. The rider barred expediently, and the barrel falling he several feet up into the air and causing the horses to run away. The strange accident almost resulted in his death.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, and, if necessary, by a post office address, but not a residence address, as the paper is published by subscription only. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

If war in Europe does come Uncle Sam will go right along raising pigs and selling corn and wheat.

The statesman whom the office seeks must be a pretty large pattern of a man. They're rarer than hot snow.

Uncle Bull is swinging his torch dangerously near the European powder magazine. A spark might set off tremendous fireworks.

Notwithstanding the organization of the fruit-jar trust, there is a growing opinion among housekeepers that few of the fruit-jars are trustworthy.

The number of persons who are bent on reforming somebody is equalled only by the number of persons who are not bent on reforming themselves.

They say King Humbert is an accomplished cook, and the recent boiling of some Persians who didn't pay their taxes shows that the Shah is something of a chef himself.

Russia finds it hard to borrow money, is short of food, much of its population is very hungry, and yet it is getting ready for war with well-fed peoples whose credit is excellent.

Uncle Sam is out on a C. O. D. plenty this year. If the nations of the world want anything that is good all they have to do is ask for it. Your uncle has it on hand and to spare.

If you want to find out whether or not your son has been robbing peach trees, set a dish of peaches before him. If he ignores the fruit, he is guilty. If he eats heartily, he is either innocent or a hog.

Robert has made up his mind that China must be disciplined, if he has to do it himself. He might send Cortez over first, though, to scare the gutless Chinamen with the story of his prowess at New Orleans.

The French law makes a husband responsible for the support of his wife's parents. For information concerning the enforcement of the law inquire of the parents of any Yankee girl who has lately become a French courtesan.

As old maxim advises us to deliberate with caution and act with celerity. Ordinarily that is good enough advice, but when a bee gets between you and your trousers it isn't a bad idea to deliberate with celerity and act with caution.

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner, where it is generally believed, he pulled out a plum, with certain expressions of satisfaction as to his own magnitude. Whereas some other people are pulled out of a corner by an assignee.

"When some men pay their preacher they feel as though they were paying a gas bill," remarks the Ram's Horn. Well, with all due respect to the many brilliant clergymen who occupy American pulpits, possibly some of these men are right regarding the others.

The Prince of Wales says he would like to see Chicago. In his blissful ignorance of the magnitude of the city, he would build in this country his royal highness is probably unaware that to see Chicago, and to see it all in princely style, would require the remainder of his natural life.

About 150 women have taken thunder claims within the last few months in the State of Washington. It has long been the wall of the press of that region that the woods were full of lonely young bachelors pining for wives, and we trust there is nothing wrong in putting these two announcements into juxtaposition.

Unless there has been musical progression in heaven, the music of earth is far superior to that of the world above. Let all pious people hope that the music of heaven has kept pace with that of the earth, and that they will hear something more musical than a ram's horn when they awake on the resurrection morn.

Eva Mann's alleged theatrical company has disbanded in Shamokin because of lack of support. Let us hope that the disgraced woman may not be heard of any more, and her notorious deeds be forgotten as speedily as possible, or be remembered only as warnings to all who may be inclined to follow in her footsteps.

William Penn, it may not be too late to observe, was not a steel pen, since he did not steal the land from the Indians; he might have been a gold pen, because he gave them gold for their lands; and he might have been a quill pen, because he has been for many generations a feather in the cap of Pennsylvania. And so forth.

It now appears that England did not actually seize the island of Mytilene, but simply made a demonstration to show what she could do if she chose. The European situation just now resembles a friendly bout with the gloves. It's a sham fight at present, but soon one of the other of the sparring will get too hard a tap and the gloves will come off.

Women have scored another success in their competition with men.

Miss Leale, of the Guernsey Rifle Corps, has been adjudged the honor of being a crack rifle-shot. Hat the man-afraid-of-a-buglar can now take heart, with a wife skilled in the use of a Martini rifle. This is a much more useful accomplishment than making rick-rack insertion.

BALMACEA secured for his memory a place it might not otherwise have had in the charitable consideration of mankind. Suicide affords so good a basis for the presumption of insanity that there will be a strong disposition to make the presumption in his behalf and date it back to the time when he forced the freedom-loving people of Chili into rebellion.

AN exchange makes the remarkable statement that "a huge crowd of tramps is loose in New Jersey." While it is a statement in little danger of contradiction that tramps are naturally loose in their habits, yet it is very singular that New Jersey tramps are not tight, since they can so easily get hold of such very effective "Jersey lightning."

Whoever has observed the flight of a hawk or condor will scarce have failed to wonder if there was not illustrated a principle the application of which would make aerial navigation possible and practical for man. The great bird, not only sails in lines and circles without moving a muscle, but mounts higher and higher at will for long periods, maintaining the same impossibility of muscle and pinion.

If the United States should determine to take a larger financial interest in the World's Fair it might be well to insist, as one of the conditions, upon a change of the name "Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair" to "Board of Women Managers." There is no nobler term than woman to designate the female sex, while that of "lady" is so much overworked that its skirts show signs of wear.

There is a row about Patti's age. The Bible in her castle has been stealthily consulted, and the date of her birth is fixed at Feb. 18, 1847. Then she must have been less than 10 years old when she sang in Cincinnati at Smith and Nixon's Hall, near Vine street, on the north side of Fourth, with her sister, Mrs. Strakosch, and Ole Bull drew his magic bow with the diamond in it over his ancient violin.

A woman boarder in a New York boarding house went into her closet before retiring, to hang up her dress. As she did so she was aware of a strong odor of musk, a perfume she never used. Instinctively she closed the door and locked it before calling for help. Sure enough, a dusky burglar was discovered hidden among the clothes, and the loud perfume used had betrayed him. Musk, like murder, will out.

The horrible murders that recently occurred at West Bay City and Port Huron recall attention to the fact that Michigan offers no severer penalty for willful murder than for some crimes which do not involve the taking of human life. The worst punishment it is possible for Michigan to inflict on murderers is to lodge them in State prison and furnish them with quarters, from which to begin at once petitioning for pardon.

A RECENT cablegram from London states that Americans returning from Germany are complaining bitterly that a crusade of "cutting" was made against them at Holmberg by the Prince of Wales set. Nobody in America will attempt to resent the "cutting" these toddlers merited. This same class would, probably get snubbed at home as quickly as abroad by the prince of baccarat. The tuft-hunter gets cold comfort all around.

THERE is always a large pecuniary stake on the issue of civil war in South America, as there usually is in the election of a President in a South American republic. The President who is in and the ring who surround him find it necessary to elect a friendly successor to cover up their own jobbery and plunder. Failing in this, there is usually a bold grab made for any funds accessible in the Treasury, and safety is found in flight. Balmaceda did his best to live up to the rule of defeated Spanish-American Presidents, but the million of dollars recovered from a fleeing deputy was so nearly all his pile and his chances of a comfortable residence in Paris for the rest of his days appeared to be so slim that he concluded to end his struggle.

Life Made Comfortable. Boreum—Still living in Jersey, eh? Hustler—Yes; I have no thought of coming back to the city.

"But it must be very inconvenient, forty minutes by train and fifteen by boat every day, and you've got to catch both right on the minute."

"That's what I like about it. You see when people buttonhole me and get to talking, all I have to do is to jerk out my watch, mutter something about train time, and I get away without giving offense. See?"

"Ha, ha! That's good. That reminds me of a little thing Saphed was selling last."

"By the way, it's train time now. Ta-ta!"—New York Weekly.

The Difference. "My darling, you do not bestow upon me so much affection as you did before we were married," remarked a pouting bride of four years to her husband.

"Don't I," he replied.

"No, Charles, you do not; you pay very little attention to me," said his wife.

"Well, my dear," observed the wicked husband, "did you ever see a man run after a horse-car after he had caught it?"—National Weekly.

MOUNTAIN RAILROADS.

HOW THE "NIBBLE LOCOMOTIVE" CAN CLIMB.

Wonderful Progress of Railroads. Since the Days of George Stephenson and the "Rocket" The Famous Road Up the Rigi and the Cable Road to the Summit of Vesuvius.

Up the Alps and Andes. If George Stephenson, when he placed the first locomotive on the track and guaranteed it a speed of six miles an hour, could have foreseen that in less than eighty years the successors of his rude machine would be climbing the sides of mountain ranges, perching on gorges hitherto deemed inaccessible, crossing ravines on bridges higher than the dome of St. Paul's, and traversing the bowels of the earth by means of tunnels, no doubt his big eyes would have stood out with wonder and amazement. But he foresaw nothing of the kind; the only problem presented to his mind was how to get goods from the ports in Western England to London as easily and cheaply as possible, and to do this he substituted for horses, which had for 150 years been drawing cars along wooden or iron tracks, the cond rail machine which has revolutionized the freight and passenger traffic of the world. It was indeed impossible for anyone to foresee the triumphs of engineering which have accompanied the advances in transportation. To the engineer of the present day there are no impossibilities. The engineer is a wizard at whose command space and matter are annihilated. The highest mountain, the deepest valley, has no terrors for him; he can bridge the latter and tunnel the former. The only requisites which he demands are that something in his line be needed, and that the money is forthcoming to defray the expense, and the thing will be done. But the railroad has asked too much of the world. The latter is crazy. But the idea of building a road up the side of a hill was not to be dismissed. There have been discouraged by this discovery, but it is a characteristic of an inventor that he is not set back by opposition, which, in fact, only serves to stimulate his zeal. The projectors of inclined roads and mountain engines kept steadily on, and in France, Germany, England and the United States many experimental roads were constructed, each of a few hundred yards in length, and locomotive models were built and put in motion to the amazement of the general public, who feared alike at the contrivances and the contrivers, deeming the former impracticable and the latter crazy. But the idea of building a road up the side of a hill was not to be dismissed. There

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that an ordinary locomotive was able to climb a much steeper grade than was commonly supposed. The first railroads were laid almost level, but it was soon discovered that a grade of a few feet to the mile was no impediment to progress, and gradually the grade was steepened. The inventors of mountain railroad transportation might

greeted with a shout of defiance. Nevertheless that was the beginning of the Rigi line, and in May, 1871, the Rigi was opened for traffic. It begins at Vitznau, on Lake Lucerne, and extends to the top of the mountain. It is 14,000 feet long, and during that distance rises 4,000 feet at an average grade

of one foot in four. Though steep, it is by no means so much so as the Mount Washington road, which rises 2,285 feet above the sea at an average of one foot in three. There are stretches of the Rigi road at which the grade is about one foot in two and one-half, which is believed to be the steepest in the world. The Rigi road has several special features, among which its terrific slopes, which entitle it to be considered a triumph of the engineer's skill. About midway up the mountain the builders came to a solid mass of rock, which presented a barrier that to a surface road would have been insurmountable. They tried to tunnel it, and, after an enormous expenditure of labor, finished an inclined tunnel 225 feet in length, of the same gradient as the road. A gorge in the side of the mountain where a small stream, the Schornbach, has cut itself a passage, also hindered their way, and was crossed by a bridge of lattice girder work in three spans, eighty-five feet long. The entire road-bed from beginning to end was cut in the solid rock. A channel was chiseled out to admit the central beam which contains the coars fitting the driving-wheel of the locomotive. The engine is in the rear of the train, and presents the exceedingly curious feature of a boiler greatly enlarged in order that at the steep gradients it may remain in a perpendicular. The coal and water are contained in boxes over the driving-wheels, so that all the weight of the engine is really concentrated on the coars—a precaution to prevent the boiler from slipping. The cost of the road, including three of these strangely constructed locomotives, three passenger coaches and three open wagons, was \$260,000, and it is a good-paying investment. The fare demanded for the trip up the mountain is five francs, which half that sum is required for the downward passage, and the road is annually traversed by from 20,000 to 50,000 passengers. Curious sensations are produced by a ride up this remarkable line, the seats of the cars are inclined like the boiler of the locomotive, and so long as the cars are on a level the seats tilt at an angle which renders it almost impossible to use them. But when the start is made the frightful tilt places the body in an upright position, and with the engine in the rear, the train starts off up the hill with an easy, gliding motion, passing up

the ascent, somewhat steeper than the foot of a ladder without the slightest apparent effort. But if the going up seems a feat, much more peculiar are the feelings aroused on the down grade. The trip begins with a gentle descent, and all at once the traveler is launched down the road apparently coming to an end. On a nearer approach he is undeceived, and observes before him a long decline which appears too steep even to walk down. Involuntarily he catches at the seats, expecting a great acceleration of speed. Very nervous are his feelings as the train approaches this terrible slope, but on coming to the incline the engine dips, and goes on not a whit faster than before, and not more rapidly on the down than on the up grade. Many people are made sick by the sensation of falling experienced on the down run. Some faint, and a few years ago one traveler, supposed to be afflicted with heart disease, died of fright while the train was going over the Schornbach bridge. The danger is really very slight, there

not having been a serious accident since the road was opened. The attendants are watchful, the brakes are strong, but even with all these safeguards, men of the steadiest nerves cannot help wondering what would become of them in case anything went wrong. Bold as was the project of a railroad on the Rigi, a still bolder scheme was broached ten years later, when a daring genius proposed a railroad up Mount Vesuvius. A railroad up the side of an ordinary mountain seemed hazardous enough, but

to build a line on the slope of a volcano which in its eruptions had buried cities and every few years was subject to a violent spasm, seemed as hazardous as to trust the rails of an ordinary line to the action of a river in spring tides. The project was not, however, so impracticable as it looked. While the summit of Vesuvius changed from time to time from the frequent eruptions, and it varies in height and in the size of the crater, the general slope and contour of the mountain are about the same to-day as when Vesuvius, a wooded hill with a valley and a lake in the center of its quiescent crater, served as the stronghold of Spartacus and his rebel gladiators. There have been scores of eruptions since that in which Holomanous and Pompeii were overthrown, but the sides of the mountain have never been seriously disturbed. A road on Vesuvius gave promise of good speculation. Naples and the other resorts of the neighborhood annually attracted many thousands of visitors, and a considerable number of these every year ascended the volcano, even when forced to contend with all the difficulties of the way. Many, however, desiring to ascend in a more agreeable or unwilling to walk up a chair service was established, a peculiar chair being slung on poles and borne by porters. In course of time the chair service proved inadequate for the numbers who desired to make the ascent, and the time was deemed fit for the establishment of a more speedy communication. Notwithstanding the necessity, the proposal to establish a railroad met with general derision, but the scheme was not abandoned, and a beginning was made in 1879. The road is what is known as a cable road, there being a single sleeper with three rails, one on the top, which really bore the weight, and one on each side near the bottom, which supported the wheels, which, coming out from the axle at a sharp angle, prevented the vehicle from being overturned. The road covers the last 4,000 feet of the ascent, and the power house is at the bottom, a steel cable running up, passing round a wheel at the top and returning to the engine in the power house. The ascent to the lower terminus of the road is made on mules or donkeys; but in a comfortable car the traveler is carried to a point not far from the crater

of one foot in four. Though steep, it is by no means so much so as the Mount Washington road, which rises 2,285 feet above the sea at an average of one foot in three. There are stretches of the Rigi road at which the grade is about one foot in two and one-half, which is believed to be the steepest in the world. The Rigi road has several special features, among which its terrific slopes, which entitle it to be considered a triumph of the engineer's skill. About midway up the mountain the builders came to a solid mass of rock, which presented a barrier that to a surface road would have been insurmountable. They tried to tunnel it, and, after an enormous expenditure of labor, finished an inclined tunnel 225 feet in length, of the same gradient as the road. A gorge in the side of the mountain where a small stream, the Schornbach, has cut itself a passage, also hindered their way, and was crossed by a bridge of lattice girder work in three spans, eighty-five feet long. The entire road-bed from beginning to end was cut in the solid rock. A channel was chiseled out to admit the central beam which contains the coars fitting the driving-wheel of the locomotive. The engine is in the rear of the train, and presents the exceedingly curious feature of a boiler greatly enlarged in order that at the steep gradients it may remain in a perpendicular. The coal and water are contained in boxes over the driving-wheels, so that all the weight of the engine is really concentrated on the coars—a precaution to prevent the boiler from slipping. The cost of the road, including three of these strangely constructed locomotives, three passenger coaches and three open wagons, was \$260,000, and it is a good-paying investment. The fare demanded for the trip up the mountain is five francs, which half that sum is required for the downward passage, and the road is annually traversed by from 20,000 to 50,000 passengers. Curious sensations are produced by a ride up this remarkable line, the seats of the cars are inclined like the boiler of the locomotive, and so long as the cars are on a level the seats tilt at an angle which renders it almost impossible to use them. But when the start is made the frightful tilt places the body in an upright position, and with the engine in the rear, the train starts off up the hill with an easy, gliding motion, passing up

the ascent, somewhat steeper than the foot of a ladder without the slightest apparent effort. But if the going up seems a feat, much more peculiar are the feelings aroused on the down grade. The trip begins with a gentle descent, and all at once the traveler is launched down the road apparently coming to an end. On a nearer approach he is undeceived, and observes before him a long decline which appears too steep even to walk down. Involuntarily he catches at the seats, expecting a great acceleration of speed. Very nervous are his feelings as the train approaches this terrible slope, but on coming to the incline the engine dips, and goes on not a whit faster than before, and not more rapidly on the down than on the up grade. Many people are made sick by the sensation of falling experienced on the down run. Some faint, and a few years ago one traveler, supposed to be afflicted with heart disease, died of fright while the train was going over the Schornbach bridge. The danger is really very slight, there

not having been a serious accident since the road was opened. The attendants are watchful, the brakes are strong, but even with all these safeguards, men of the steadiest nerves cannot help wondering what would become of them in case anything went wrong. Bold as was the project of a railroad on the Rigi, a still bolder scheme was broached ten years later, when a daring genius proposed a railroad up Mount Vesuvius. A railroad up the side of an ordinary mountain seemed hazardous enough, but

to build a line on the slope of a volcano which in its eruptions had buried cities and every few years was subject to a violent spasm, seemed as hazardous as to trust the rails of an ordinary line to the action of a river in spring tides. The project was not, however, so impracticable as it looked. While the summit of Vesuvius changed from time to time from the frequent eruptions, and it varies in height and in the size of the crater, the general slope and contour of the mountain are about the same to-day as when Vesuvius, a wooded hill with a valley and a lake in the center of its quiescent crater, served as the stronghold of Spartacus and his rebel gladiators. There have been scores of eruptions since that in which Holomanous and Pompeii were overthrown, but the sides of the mountain have never been seriously disturbed. A road on Vesuvius gave promise of good speculation. Naples and the other resorts of the neighborhood annually attracted many thousands of visitors, and a considerable number of these every year ascended the volcano, even when forced to contend with all the difficulties of the way. Many, however, desiring to ascend in a more agreeable or unwilling to walk up a chair service was established, a peculiar chair being slung on poles and borne by porters. In course of time the chair service proved inadequate for the numbers who desired to make the ascent, and the time was deemed fit for the establishment of a more speedy communication. Notwithstanding the necessity, the proposal to establish a railroad met with general derision, but the scheme was not abandoned, and a beginning was made in 1879. The road is what is known as a cable road, there being a single sleeper with three rails, one on the top, which really bore the weight, and one on each side near the bottom, which supported the wheels, which, coming out from the axle at a sharp angle, prevented the vehicle from being overturned. The road covers the last 4,000 feet of the ascent, and the power house is at the bottom, a steel cable running up, passing round a wheel at the top and returning to the engine in the power house. The ascent to the lower terminus of the road is made on mules or donkeys; but in a comfortable car the traveler is carried to a point not far from the crater

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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

New York Republicans are quietly giving odds of 5 to 2 on Ohio election, and taking all the bets they can get. —*Toledo Blade*.

Considering the nature of the recent event, it is not proper to assume that Grover Cleveland is in favor of protection to at least one "infant" industry? —*Toledo Blade*.

The farmers can now buy more with the proceeds of his labor than he was ever able to buy before, and does not need to join a new party to improve his condition. —*Ex.*

"Uncle Billy" is longer than ever in denunciation of the Squawback legislature, since his lamp was ruined by burning up last night. He was lucky to get it out doors. —*Mo. Mail*.

It is impossible for Gov. Winans to keep his hands off the upper peninsula. From the time he and his horde of hungry fellows took possession of the affairs of the State they have bent every energy to cripple the industries and crush the people of that part of our great State. The latest announcement is that Marquette prison will be abolished. —*State Republican*.

The doctors are discussing the question whether the epidemic of grippe will return this winter. The weight of testimony is that it is not likely to be severe. "The microbes of the grippe live and thrive in cold," says a wise writer, and "the long hot summer has been the best possible agent to destroy the germs." Such diseases however, have to wear out gradually. La grippe will likely be a thing of the future for years to come. —*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

An exchange says: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth and all things therein. He then created man and woman and left the loaves on the corner, and in due time they multiplied and then spread into the postoffice and depots, and stores. In the latter place they sit and explain states and national problems that have vexed great minds and exist partially by sampling goods. While he is thus engaged his wife is out washing for his neighbors and the poor helpless children are left at home to care for themselves as best they can. There is nothing more noticeable than the loafers."

And, Sir, take this great truth, place it on the title page of every book of Political Economy intended for the use of the United States; put it in every Farmer's Almanac; let it be the heading of every Mechanic's Magazine; proclaim it everywhere, and make it a proverb, that *where there is work for the hands of men, there will be work for the teeth*. Where there is employment there will be bread. It is a great blessing to the poor to have cheap food, but greater than that, prior to that and of still higher value, is the blessing of being able to buy food, by honest and respectable employment. Employment feeds and clothes and instructs. Employment gives health, sobriety and morals. Constant employment and well-paid labor produce, in a country like ours, general prosperity, content and cheerfulness. —*Speech of Daniel Webster on the Tariff in the Senate of the United States, July 27, 1816*.

A Tariff Inquiry.

The Senate committee investigating the effects of tariff legislation of all kinds is hard at work collecting statistics as to prices of the necessities of life, rates of wages, and cost of living, for a series of years, and from these facts it will draw its conclusions, to be reported to Congress. Senator Carlisle, who is a member of the committee, says:

We have agreed upon a list of more than two hundred articles in common use among the people and have been getting the retail prices of these articles at about seventy representative cities in the United States, from September, 1889, to September, 1891, and the wholesale prices of the same articles for the same period at six of the most important cities.

The sub-committee is also procuring the wholesale prices of a great number of articles, foreign and domestic, for a period of fifty years or as far back as the prices can be ascertained. The wages of laborers in mining and manufacturing industries and in agriculture will also be ascertained for as long a period as possible, and in connection with this and the other inquiries an effort will be made to ascertain the average annual cost of living of a great number of representative families ranging from \$500 to 1,000 per annum.

The work of the committee will not be completed before next spring; but when it is given to the public it will be one of the most valuable economic compilations ever issued by the government.

A. T. Linderman's Logic.

The Sandy Soil of Muskegon County and its Possibilities.

In passing through Whitehall lately a representative of the Chronicle, charged to fall in with A. T. Linderman, probably one of the best known horticulturists in the state. Mr. Linderman was the first secretary of the Michigan State Pomological Society, took an active part in organizing the society, and has since been an enthusiastic, practical and devoted member.

In speaking of the possibilities of Muskegon county's sand, Mr. Linderman is right at home, owing as he does about 800 acres of it, 700 of which is in Cedar Creek township and is fast being put in shape for a first class fruit farm, 30 acres set out in an apple orchard in the spring of 1890, and 50 acres more now in readiness to be set out this fall.

Speaking of the trouble to get apple trees to live through the first year or two, he said: "I do not believe, if my plan is followed, it is necessary to lose any trees at all. In nearly every locality there is clay some where close by. On my farm in Cedar Creek I have a bill right on the farm. The rest of the land is as light as any in the state. I take the clay and mix it thoroughly with ashes and land plaster, although I think the clay would do just as well alone. The holes for the trees are then dug 18 or 20 inches deep, and about five inches of the clay mixture put in the bottom of each hole and sprinkled over with a light covering of sand. The tree is then planted on top of this and the hole filled in with sand to about two inches of the surface, when clay enough to fill up level is used. Not very expensive, you see, and yet out of the sand and trees set in this way not half a dozen have died. I use mostly the Wagner and a few other, mostly varieties, and I venture the prediction that what is now called the waste-land of Michigan will all be taken up and used in this way and for sheep raising. Nothing better can be desired."

"Oh, yes, that is all right, but what will you keep the sheep on through the winter?"

"Corn and clover," said he. "The best food in the world for sheep. I raise corn, and lots of it, in this way: The first year the ground is broken the corn will be light of course; at the last time cultivating, say about August 1st, I sow rye on the ground and cultivate it in this way: By the time you want to plant corn next year it has attained a pretty good growth. Turn it under, and plant to corn again. Repeat this process every year if necessary and my word for it your corn crop will increase as fast as your land will improve. Expensive? No! No expense at all. Only the cost of the rye for seed, say \$1.00 per acre, 80 cents a bushel for the rye, that is a fair price. And the beauty of the system is, you don't lose the use of the land at all, as is the case in a summer fallow. Now this 'not theory' it is 'practice', as I can show anyone that will take the pains to come. And see, my first crop of corn tried in this way was about 24 bushels to the acre; that is cars, babbins and I was going to say, stalks and all. The yield was steadily increased until I can safely count on 60 to 70 bushels to the acre on the same land too."

"A great deal of difficulty is experienced in getting clover to catch on this kind of land. The cut-worms and ground being the two principal enemies. I have tried a plan that works to my entire satisfaction, and have not patented it either—as I do most of my inventions—I sow clover seed early, say in August, and with the seed for every acre, I mix about a pound of turnip seed. This comes up at about the same time as the clover, makes a good growth in the fall, the leaves help to protect the young clover plants and the roots obtain quite a size and if there is anything a cut worm likes it is turnip. He will feed on this in the spring and pass clover roots by. Then also the roots rot in the ground and furnish a great deal of moisture to the growing clover. I have tried this plan three years in succession, and always with good results. Any penches? Oh, yes, I have a few up near Whitehall, but the borer got into the orchard and nearly ruined them before I found it. By the way, we raise some trout up there on Cedar Creek. Come out and try your luck. Well good-by I have to get off here. We are going to see the Mikado at Muskegon, Tuesday night."

This is food for thought for our farmers in the above. It is exactly in line with the facts developed at the experiment station here, which will soon be issued in a bulletin by the Director of experiment stations for Michigan, and which will be given briefly in the AVALANCHE.

While at Vanderbilt last Friday night we learned that from 14 acres Chas. Farrand expected to dig 2,000 bushels of potatoes this fall, and that Chas. Caryl was calculating on at least 3,000 bushels from his 20 acre patch, while the Yull Bros. thought they ought to harvest fully 5,000 bushels from their big fields. That's the way to raise potatoes. Notwithstanding the gloomy and discouraging outlook for the yield in the early part of the season, the Otsego county crop promises now to be fully up to the average, and a good one, all things considered. —*Otsego Co. Herald*.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, '91.

The president entertained chairman J. S. Clarkson at dinner, one day this week, and straight away the identical newspaper smart Alecks, who were so certain that Mr. Clarkson was made chairman of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee for the sole purpose of using that committee against Mr. Harrison, began to send out stories about how Mr. Harrison proposed through Mr. Clarkson to turn the National Committee into a Harrison machine. One story was no more ridiculous than the other, and they were both too silly for serious consideration. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Clarkson have been warm personal friends for a long time, and those who know what they are talking about say, that Mr. Clarkson would have been a member of the Cabinet at the beginning of the administration, had not the only portfolio, for which he cared, been disposed of before his wishes were known to the president, and it is probable that Mr. Clarkson could become a member of the Cabinet now, if it were not for his desire, to take a more active part in the presidential campaign, than such a position would allow him. Republicans who know J. S. Clarkson, and there are few of prominence who do not, know that there is no danger of the National Committee being used to further the particular interest of any one man, while he is at the head of it, and Mr. Harrison is the last man in the world to suspect of wishing to take advantage of any machine made sentiment. He would be more than human if he did not wish a nomination, but there is one wish that he puts ahead of all others, and that is, that the republican party shall elect the next president, and that the convention shall select the most available man, whether it be himself or another.

Acting chairman J. S. Clarkson has issued a call for a meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington, November 20th. This meeting will elect a chairman of the committee to succeed Senator Quay who resigned some time ago, and will decide upon the time and place for holding the national convention next year. There is no doubt about the election of Mr. Clarkson as chairman, and it is believed to be certain, that the national convention will be held at an earlier date than usual, possibly as early as May, but it is still uncertain what city will obtain the honor of entertaining it, although since Chicago got the world's fair, there is a popular impression that she can gobble up anything she really wants, and there is no doubt that she wants the convention, but she will have to work for it, as the other cities that want it, are already doing some lively hustling.

Secretary Foster, who has postponed his departure for Ohio until about the middle of the month, has directed that the United States be represented at the meeting of the International Commission on Emigration, to be held for the purpose of getting the co-operation of the European governments in limiting the number of undesirable emigrants to America, and elsewhere.

New Yorkers, who came to Washington all talk one way, and the following remarks made by Hon. J. R. Doolittle, shows which way: "There isn't any more doubt that J. S. Fasset will be the next governor of New York than that the tides will continue to flow and ebb. The fight is one of the whole people against Tammany Hall, and hundreds of democrats will vote against Flower, not because they dislike him personally, but because they are tired of Tammany's sordid bossism. That is the meaning of Herman Oelrich's retirement from the democratic National Committee. They are going to rid the party of this machine domination, though to do so will bring about the defeat of the democratic ticket. I should not be surprised, if Fasset's majority reached 30,000."

The democrats are not doing much talking about the Speakership just now. They are waiting for the Ohio election, to give them a pointer. If McKinley is elected, and there is no reason for thinking otherwise, it will kill off Mills as a candidate for a speaker, as it will be recognized as a verdict by the people against free trade, which is the corner stone of Mills' political creed, and some man will be selected for speaker, who is more moderate in his tariff views. The speaker, it must be remembered, has it in his power to absolutely control the legislation of the House, by making up the important committees in accordance with his own ideas. Should McKinley be defeated, Mills' free trade, free coinage and free whisky will be in supreme control of the democratic party councils, both in Congress and in the presidential campaign.

Probably never in the history of Washington has there been so many prominent methodists here, as are in attendance upon the great Ecumenical Conference of that church, which opened its two week's session on Wednesday of this week.

Low test squawback legislature oil caused three explosions in July, three in August and four in September. In one of the list a Grand Rapids boy was burned to death and in another Editor Montgomery, of the Republic Sun, lost his life.

HALLO!

HALLO!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling Michigan.

IF YOU WANT

A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS?

CALL ON

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich.

The London Times is uneasy. It is much alarmed because the Democrats in this country have committed themselves to free silver, as it understands that this will probably lead to the failure of Grover Cleveland to secure the Democratic renomination for the Presidency. Mr. Cleveland being committed to British free trade, the Times is very anxious for his success. —*Toledo Blade*.

Six months ago the great Democratic organs shouted about "the enormous rise in prices of articles the poor used" in consequence of the McKinley bill. Would they be glad enough to make a list of them in big type? —*Chicago Inter-Ocean*. Not much, they are not making such lists, it would ruin their business.

That bankrupt U. S. Treasury, the Democratic press talks about, seems to be doing pretty well, after all. Secretary Foster succeeded in placing \$25,000,000 of government bonds at 2 per cent. interest and last month reduced the public debt \$18,833,233 and had over \$341,000,000 in the Treasury. The procession of calamity mourners can proceed.

"Squawback Oil". Such is the heading of an article in the Adrian Times introducing in an interview had with President Weir, of the Michigan Fire Underwriters, at Detroit, by the Free Press reporter. In that interview, Mr. Weir answering the question, "What effect on insurance risks has the new test of oil had?" says:

"It has produced a large number of fires from the use of the present standard. Under the old law the test was 120°. It is now reduced to 95°. Formerly there were comparatively few fires that occurred from the Kerosene, but now a large number are taking place, three have occurred recently in the city of Lansing. The remedy for all of this is that the people insist upon a test of 110°. There is no question but that insurance companies can be relieved of liability where fires occur from the use of oil that will not stand the test of 110°. It is the policy of the companies, so far as I know, to have the people informed of the present standard in Michigan, and to insist on the use of an article that can conform to the conditions of policies issued by us."

H. JOSEPH'S OPERA HOUSE STORE

At the Front again

With a full line of

Dry Goods

—AND—

Clothing,

CLOAKS AND JACKETS

Carpet and Oil Cloth,

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,

And for fact a larger and better stock, as ever has been seen north of Bay City.

You can't do better than to call on us, as we can and will sell you goods cheaper, than any other house in the county. Don't buy until you look us over.

Yours for success

H. JOSEPH.

OPERA HOUSE STORE

H. JOSEPH'S

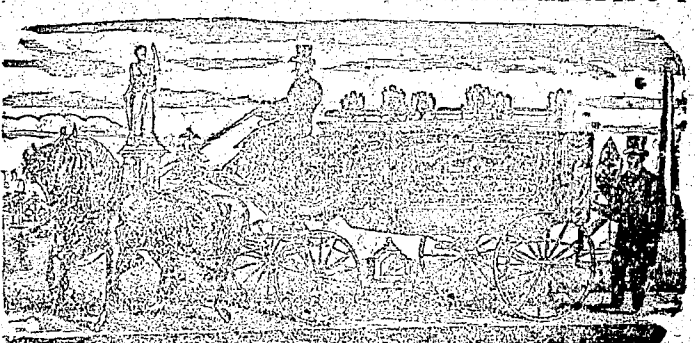
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogumaw Street. Cheap.
A number of good farms.
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.
Jan 29, 11
O. PALMER.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

Will be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing promptly attended to. Prices reasonable.

A. CROSS.

May 29, 11

"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate"

and 36 other Popular Ballads, in book form, and 36 of Sheet Music. Sent, post-paid, for ONLY FOUR CENTS. Stamps taken.

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.

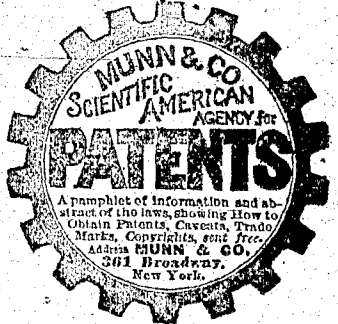
6860 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia Pa.

ADVERTISERS: Brothers who wish to exchange

on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at

45 to 49 Randolph St.

the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.



Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

\$500,000 to Invest in Bonds

Issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Officers of these municipalities about to issue bonds will find it to their advantage to apply to this bank. Think freely and blanks for prospectus supplied without charge. All communications and inquiries will have prompt attention.

March, 1891. S. D. LEWIS, Treasurer.

GOLD

Gold is scarce, but those who write to

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1891.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Joseph's new Ad.
Fresh Gold-dust, at the City Market.
October is the golden month of the year.

Cab. Photos. \$2.50 per doz., at the Grayling Gallery.
The best Pickles in town are found, at Simpson's City Market.

Wright Havens has been granted a long delayed pension.
The Board of Supervisors are in session this week.

J. F. Ham is at work on the bridge on the Twin Lake road.
For a good clock, at a low price call on G. W. Smith.

Simpson has just received an invoice of fresh cheese, at the City Market.

Dr. F. P. Thacher went to Saginaw last Friday on a flying business trip.

BOYS.—To Mrs. Wm. Peacock, of Grove, October 7th, a daughter, nine pounds.
Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

Choice Confectionery and Cigars, at Jackson & Masters.

Henry Trumley and family will move back on their farm, near Vanderbilt, in a short time.

H. C. Holbrook was mustered in as a member of Marvin Post, G. A. R. last Saturday evening.

Go to Claggett and Pringle's for nice Fresh Butter.

The AVANCEUR and Detroit Tribune, one year, for a dollar and a half.
Claggett and Pringle are headquarters for everything in Fresh Groceries.

We are pleased to greet Mr. J. S. Harder, who has come up from his home near Owosso, for a brief visit.

A huge wildcat is a lively attraction at Rosconington, where such things are a little uncommon nowadays.

Miss Lizzy Bradley came home from her Frederic school to stay over Sunday.

Go to Fournier's Drug store for School Books and Tablets.

Take your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry to G. W. Smith, the Jeweler, for repairs. All work warranted.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Humphrey of Oakland, Cal., are the guests of Mrs. L. Fournier.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson's Masters.

Three tickets are now in the field for the special congressional election in the Fifth district.

Ladies will find a fine line of Elder-down for children's clothing at Claggett and Pringle's.

A number of our farmers complain that the warm weather of September has given their potatoes a second growth.

Grand display of Fall Millinery. Oct. 15, 16, and 17, at Mrs. S. P. Smith's, 2 doors east of the Opera House.

Call at Bell's for anything in the shoe line; he is ready for you. Over 900 pairs just received, and more coming.

J. K. Hanson was home Sunday. He reports work on the "new mill" at Twin Lakes progressing finely. The building is ready for the iron roof.

A large invoice of mens', youths', and children's Hats, just received, at Claggett and Pringle's.

Go to Claggett and Pringle's for your children's shoes. Over 800 pair just received.

Wright Havens has been appointed County Agent for the Board of Corrections and Charities, by Gov. Williams.

G. W. Smith has just received a large assortment of Clocks, of different styles, which he will sell at low figures.

Miss Kate Traver has returned from Kentucky to Detroit, and is engaged as book-keeper for a large firm of lumber dealers.

Gents, go to Claggett and Pringle's for your Neck Wear. They have the finest line in town, made to order.

The Orsego county fair was a dreary fizzle, and the Grayford Herald blames the officials for not advertising it in a proper manner.—Cheboygan News.

Samuel Slingerland's dairy barn near Manistee, with 23 cows, 3 horses, hay and grain, burned Saturday. The loss is \$4,000.

G. W. Smith makes a specialty of emblematic pins and charms. Prices reasonable.—Try him.

Mrs. J. M. Jones returned from Cheesaning, last Tuesday morning where she had been attending the golden wedding of her parents.

J. A. Breakey, of Center Plains has just completed 48 feet addition to his sheep barn. He will do it off in rooms to accommodate ten sheep each.

Rev. S. G. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor started for Cincinnati last Monday morning, to attend the wedding of their son, Mr. Bart Taylor, of Owosso.

Ladies call at Claggett and Pringle's and see the great bargains they are offering in towels, only 25 cents, worth twice the money.

Every man, woman and child should buy their shoes of O. J. Bell. Why? Because he has the largest and best assorted stock.

Beno Miller, of Manistee, paid the federal court in Grand Rapids \$100 for the pleasure of printing an advertisement of the Louisville lottery in his German newspaper.

E. R. Decker has concluded to continue in the Wind Mill business, and thinks Grayling is good enough for him for a location. See ad. in another column.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." These new Aristotopes are beauties. Call at Bonnell's and see them. Only \$3.50 per dozen.

Report told us wrong last week, in saying that Carl Mickelson and Miss Sadie Smith were married, for they were not. Forgive us this time.—Owosso Co. News.

The most successful fair ever held by the Osceola county agricultural society terminated at Ewart, Saturday. It was favored with fine weather for the first time in 17 years.

Claggett and Pringle have just received their new Teas. They are the first pickings and very choice. Try them.

Did you see the cork shoes for men, at Bell's. They are only \$3, and are worth twice the money.

Lon Purchase was arrested on a drunk charge, Sunday, and lodged in the cooler. He pleaded guilty Monday morning, before Justice Woodburn, who said \$10 and costs, which was paid.

Every Man, Woman, and Child should buy their shoes at Claggett and Pringle's. A large assortment and prices rock bottom.

Engineer Richardson came home from the Michigan, Hanson & Co's logging road, Saturday. He says they have four miles completed and are trying to fill the worst sink hole in the State.

The Bay City Democrat is the name of a new weekly paper that made its initial bow before a long and loud clamoring constituency on Saturday. There is no question about its politics. Cook & Stephens are its publishers.

The new Aristotopes is bound to go. Combining superior beauty of detail, high enamel finish, and much greater permanency. It is a decided advance in Photography.

Bonnell makes them, \$3.50 per dozen.

The bitter and the sweet often flow together into the editor's sanctum. How is this, for example, answered you will find two Dollars please continue your paper and acknowledge the receipt.

Mr. Chappel, of Hillsdale, has been looking over his hardwood land in Maple Forest, and is highly pleased with their location. They will make magnificent farms, when the wealth of timber is removed.

Mrs. S. S. Chaggett is entertaining her brother, Chas. Jordan Esq., and his family, from Jonesville. This is their first visit North and they are delighted with our village and its surroundings.

William Fowler, a wife beater, was sentenced by Justice Commons to 30 days in the Detroit house of correction in default of the payment of a fine of \$23.50. Fowler recently skipped from Grayling to avoid arrest on a similar charge.—Bay City Tribune.

Mrs. Sara Brown, of St. Louis, inspected the W. R. C. at this place, last Thursday. She is an enthusiastic worker and pleasant speaker. While here she was the guest of Mrs. J. C. Hanson.

The Auxiliary county committee for the 10th congressional district were appointed, by the state commission, for this County. B. Hanson is chairman, and Charles M. Jackson and Joseph Patterson members of the committee.

Hon. A. A. Smith and John Beatty, of Hillsdale are here with a saw mill, complete, teams, tools and supplies, which they will place on sec. 3 in Beaver Creek, and will soon be manufacturing lumber. This will make a home market for the balance of timber in that locality and give considerable employment. Messrs Smith and Beatty are welcome to citizenship.

Foster, the weather prophet, predicts severe storms for October, commencing early in the month. He says the storm wave will leave the Pacific coast about September 20, and cross the Rocky-Allegheny valley from October 1 to 3, reaching the Atlantic coast on the 4th. He expects the greatest force of the wave to be spent in Illinois and Missouri, about October 2. Tornadoes, cloudbursts, hail and severe gales may be expected, and within one or two days following killing frosts. These October storms, he says, will indicate the weather for the coming winter, and if unusually severe and very cold and stormy, winter, commencing early, may confidently be expected.

Former Geo. Teeter, of Elmhurst, is reckoning on having to dig a thousand bushels of potatoes this fall, and thinks that about next January they ought to bring at least 40c. or 50c. a bushel. His neighbors, the Hallenbros, expect to dig about 800 bushels as their crop this year.—Owosso Co. Herald.

Boy Lost.—Wednesday, October 7, between three and four o'clock, Thorwald-Jensen, a boy, eight years of age, dressed in knee pants, blue jacket and brown felt hat, was playing about home in this village, since which time he has not been seen. He has light hair, and blue eyes, is rather slim, is very bright and intelligent, speaks English fluently. It is feared he went onto the logs, in the pond near the house, and was drowned, but a most careful search of the pond and of the river for miles below, fails to discover any trace of him, and leaves the hope that he has wandered, or run away, and may yet be found alive. Any information concerning him will be gladly received at this office, or may be sent to his father, Mr. Hans Jensen, at this place.

The Michelson, Hanson logging road running in the northern part of the county, now has a locomotive on it, but they had a great time getting it here. It was run down to the end of the Bagley branch and started to go to the east side of Twin Lakes on sections of rails but this was deemed too slow. Sixteen heavy teams and an immense black and white engine were procured, and the engine dragged through the sand and clay for seven miles on its own running gear. So long as it did not cut in too deep as on the clay and harder portions of the road the direct draught of the teams pulled it along, but there were many places where it was necessary to use the block with the teams hitched on to the cables in order to get it through the sand. The engine weighed 41 tons and it took seven days to make the trip which was finished last Thursday.—Northern Mail.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

AN UNMARKED GRAVE.

There's somewhere in the trackless sea
A lonely spot unmarked, but holy.
Where, far from the world, a soul lies low,
My sailor boy in peace lies low.

Fathoms down, beneath the dancing wave
That once in triumph proudly bore him,
He sleeps his long and dreamless sleep,
With the restless ocean moaning o'er him.

He sleeps unmoved, serene, and safe
From the howling blast and angry billow,
While stormy winds and waves him cheer,
Yet scarcely know his quiet pillow.

In life the ocean was his home;
E'en death could not the old tie sever;
Twas his life, 'tis his death,
Twas his darling's home forever.

Why should I longer weep and wail?
A glorious tomb the Fates have found him;
The broad blue sea above him spread,
The boundless ocean all around him.

No impious foot may touch his grave;
No vandal hand may dare to move him;
But gallant hearts may proudly sail,
And gallant voices shout above him.

And though no stone may tell his name,
No centurion's deeds could blazon,
No fort's choir his praises sing,
In music's grandest diapason.

His memory shall be glorified
In hearts that knew, and knowing, loved him;
But most in mine, the mother's heart,
That sits in grief and joy has proved him.

For he was good, and brave, and true,
As grandest hero fancies in a story;
Here let his memory be embalmed,
He would not ask for greater glory.

—New York Weekly.

MRS. WINTON'S MISTAKE

"Do get it for me, Frank, won't you?"

The young husband looked down at the smiling, blonde face with wistful sadness.

"Indeed I would, dear," he replied, "but really it costs too much; I can't see how I can afford it with that bill coming due, and my affairs in such an embarrassed condition."

The pretty wife pouted a little as she replaced the jewel in its case. It was an exquisite little gem. A spray of dewdrops, every blossom a pearl, holding a diamond dewdrop in its heart, and every tiny green stem and leaf an emerald.

"It would be so nice for the ball," she sighed, childishly, "and I haven't any jewelry fit to wear."

"Then select something less expensive, dear," suggested the husband, obligingly.

The shopman strewed the counter with pretty trifles, but Mrs. Winton shook her handsome head. She did not wish to purchase anything else, she disliked common ornaments; if Mr. Winton was ready, they would go. Mr. Winton expressed his willingness.

Frank Winton followed his wife with a dissatisfied face.

"Alice," he said, joining her on the steps, "it gives me more pain than you think to deny you this, but my affairs will not allow such extravagance just now."

A day or two after she sat in her pleasant bed-chamber, utterly forgetful of this little occurrence and the trouble that occasioned it. In a pretty wicker crib lay her six months' baby; and on a lounge near at hand, streaming down in lustrous folds, was the mauve silk for her new dress, and while she worked away on her dainty embroidery the young mother divided her admiring glances between the two, almost as much in love with the rustling silk as with her cooling babe.

She was awaiting the coming of Miss Tilcomb, the expert dressmaker, who was to superintend the cutting out of the new silk. In a little while she arrived.

"You seem almost exhausted, Mrs. Winton," she began breathlessly, settling herself on an ottoman. "I ain't had a night's sleep for a week. How I'm to get everybody ready for the party is more than I know. I was up at Mr. Walsingham's this morning—Miss Edith Walsingham is decking herself out like a queen, I can tell you."

Alice flushed to the very roots of her golden hair, and gave her embroidery an impatient shake. She had her failings, as we have said, and her greatest failing, perhaps, was vanity, or a dislike to be excelled. This Edith Walsingham was her rival, and had been from her girlhood. First in school, then in the salons of fashion, and lastly in the eyes of the man she loved. Edith was a beauty, and Frank Winton had ventured to admire her before he married Alice, and the silly thing, secure as she was in her husband's love, could never quite forgive or forget it.

"Oh, she's got the loveliest dress you ever set eyes on," continued the little dressmaker, warming to her subject.

"Gossip—no common green, though—the new shade, arsenic green, they call it, and some say it's rank poison; but Miss Edith says she will wear it; it kills her. It makes her look like a queen, with her clear skin and fine hair—and then she's got such exquisite lace, as fine and white as sea-foam. She'll cut a dash at the party, you may take my word. She went down town yesterday to get some jewelry, but she came back all in a flutter—said her husband was beforehand with her, and had got the only thing fit to wear."

"My husband?" echoed Alice, opening her eyes in surprise.

"Yes, she's been fretting about it all day, and said it was downright extravagant for a man of his means to give so much for a trinket. What was it, Mrs. Winton, a brooch?"

Alice's eyes flashed for an instant, and then, at once, they filled with tears, and a warm flush overspread her face.

"Oh, yes; I understand now," she murmured, "darling old Frank, he has got it for me, after all." Then, turning to Miss Tilcomb, "Not exactly a brooch," she continued, "but the dearest little gem of a blossom, you ever saw, and immensely costly. But I'll have Edith Walsingham to know that my husband can afford to buy costly jewelry for his wife as well as other people."

The all-important evening came at last, and having heard nothing from her husband in regard to his purchase, the young wife came to the conclusion that the whole story was false—some of Miss Tilcomb's idle gossip. She was intensely disappointed, and she thought that Edith Walsingham would possess the little gem she so coveted made her cry like a child from pure vexation.

Alice soon found herself the center of an admiring circle, but for once their homage wearied her. One desire possessed her—to find Edith Walsingham and see if she wore the snow-drop spray. She disengaged herself from the admiring friends around her, and under some pretext wandered toward the conservatory. Halfway down the passage she met the object of her search, glorious as Cleopatra herself in her rustling robe of wondrous green, but the foamy lace on her bosom were held in place, not by a spray of jewels, but by a simple bunch of pansies. Alice drew a quick breath of relief; it was some comfort to know that this young lady had been disappointed as well as herself.

She drew back in the shadow of the window, watching her beautiful rival with a feeling of bitter envy. Her dress was so wondrously becoming, her lace so costly, her style and figure so queenly and imposing, no wonder Frank used to admire her. She was, indeed, very beautiful. And poor, simple little Alice smoothed down her mauve dress and adjusted her hair, with a sharp pang at her heart, and a childish fear lest she should be eclipsed. Just at that moment, as Edith was about entering the saloon, a figure glided out from an embrasure close by and detained her.

"Just one moment, Miss Walsingham—accept my arm, please, and we'll go into the conservatory—'tis quiet there."

Alice heard the voice and caught a glimpse of the face, and for an instant the floor seemed sinking beneath her feet. It was Frank, her own husband. What could he want of Edith Walsingham? They went off toward the conservatory, and Alice stood for an instant irresolute; then she followed them with stealthy steps, though her very fingers tingled with shame at the thought of the act. They had entered the conservatory and closed the glass door after them, but Alice could see them from her standpoint in the shadow of a blooming noisette—Edith seated and Frank standing by her side.

"You received my note?" he was saying, "and you have decided to take it?"

"Yes, certainly, and I thank you, too," she replied; "it was kind in you to give me the chance."

"'Tis a pretty thing," he continued, taking something from his pocket; "poor Alice had set her heart upon having it—she's like a child about such things. But it can't be helped—she must know so long as I can keep it from her, poor child. Here it is, Miss Walsingham, and it's worthy of your beauty—let me fasten it on for you, and I won't detain you longer. I meant to have called at your house this afternoon, but I've been half beside myself."

Frank bowed, and they turned to come out, and as they did so Alice caught sight of the spray of snowdrops gleaming on Edith's bosom. A pang like death pierced her heart, and without a word or sound she dropped down in the shadow of the blooming noisette. When she awoke to consciousness they were gone, and she was alone among the odoriferous blossoms, with the music and laughter of the revel coming faintly to her ear.

For a short time she remained perfectly still, thinking it all over; then she rose and prepared to quit the mansion.

When Frank Winton returned to his house that night from the performance of some arduous business duties that had called him from Lady Howard's party at an early hour, he found it desolate—his wife and children both gone. The nursery maid handed him a sealed note. He tore it open and read as follows:

"I know all—you can deceive me no longer—I am going home to my father."

"Great heavens! Has she abandoned me thus? Oh, Alice, I did not look for this!"

And sinking into a chair, the strong man sobbed like a child.

A few days later Alice received a letter from her husband explaining the whole thing.

He had failed in business, and having bought the pin, was obliged to resell it, as he could not pay for it.

A ready purchaser was found in Miss Walsingham, and he had tried to keep the secret from his wife.

In concluding, he said he was going to Montane to seek his fortune, and bade her an affectionate farewell.

On a crisp October morning, when all the Western forests and the great Mexican mountains gleamed and glowed with all the gorgeous tints of autumn, in a rude miner's hut a young man lay apparently at the point of death. By the bedside, bending over to catch the faintest breath that stole from his pallid lips, sat a fair woman, her cheeks very white, and her blue eyes wide with terror and despair. All day long she sat there, watching, hoping and waiting for one sign of returning consciousness or recognition, but she terrible fever grew hotter in his veins, and he tossed from one side of his couch to the other, moaning incessantly and calling upon his wife's name.

The old physician watched him for a few moments, and then made a sign to Alice, who stood by, not daring to draw her breath.

"It may kill or cure," he said, "but we must risk it—he must be roused out of this; make yourself known to him."

The wife knelt by the couch, with straining tears.

"Frank, my husband," she murmured, passing her hand over his brow, "don't you know me? I am Alice, your wife—don't you know me, dear?"

As her voice reached his senses, a sudden brightness filled his eyes, he put up his hand and touched her golden hair.

"It is Alice!" he murmured. "Where am I—at home? Has all this been a dreadful dream?"

"Yes, love," she answered, reassuringly, raising his head to her bosom; "and it is all over, and you will soon be at home and happy again."

He closed his eyes with a look of unspeakable content; too weak to ask another question, and in five minutes he was sound asleep.

"All right," said the old doctor; "I may leave him safely now and go home. You can do the rest."

And she did. For in three months time Frank Winton was in his own home again in England, a happy man, with all the trouble of the past explained and forgotten.

"And now, Alice," he said, "I will find Edith Walsingham and buy back the spray of snowdrops; it shall be yours at last, dear."

But Alice shook her golden head.

"No, Frank," she said, "I do not covet such trinkets any more; there is my gem—my pure snowdrop!" pointing to the crib in which her boy lay asleep.

The czar and the belle.

A curious story has just leaked out concerning what seems suspiciously like an attempt to bribe the Russian Minister of the Interior. The well-known Jewish banker, Baron Ginzburg, waited the other day upon the minister in question, writes the St. Petersburg correspondent of an English provincial press syndicate, and so runs the story, said to him, speaking in the name of the Jewish community.

"We know it does not depend exclusively upon you to solve in the sense we desire the Jewish question, now preoccupying so seriously the Russian government, but we are aware that you have it in your power if you choose to postpone its final settlement. Well, that is what we now ask of you, and in the event of your succeeding we shall prove to you our gratitude."

With these words he handed to Mr. Dovonov, the head of the State Department, an envelope containing a check for 1,000,000 rubles, payable to the order of Ivan Nicolaevitch Dovonov, and indorsed by the banking house of Mendelssohn & Co., Berlin. The Minister said nothing to Baron Ginzburg, but on his departure telegraphed the czar, asking for an immediate audience, which was granted. The Minister related to the czar the words the Baron had addressed to him, and handed the check to his majesty. By order of the czar, Baron Ginzburg was immediately arrested and an aide-camp was sent to interrogate him and investigate the whole matter.

The banker admitted the accuracy of the Minister's recital and acknowledged the words attributed to him, but with regard to the check he declared that it was an ordinary banking transaction, as the books of his house would prove. This turned out to be really the case. An examination of the books showed that the check had been entered in the usual manner as an order from Berlin. Baron Ginzburg refused to offer any further explanation of his mysterious interview. The czar was informed by telegraph and telephoned the result of the inquiry, ordered the immediate release of the banker. A new question next presented itself, however—what was to be done with the check, which Baron Ginzburg positively refused to take back. It is said that his majesty decided the matter by ordering that half the amount, 500,000 rubles, should be given to the Cross Society and that the other half should be devoted to the relief of the peasantry in the distressed provinces.

Bismarck—Eats Dry.

At luncheon I observed that Prince Bismarck drank nothing with his food, and asked him whether "eating dry" was a habit of his own choice or an article in the diet-cedetta drawn for him by his famous "Leibartz," Dr. Sweeniger.

"The latter," he replied. "I am only allowed to drink twice a day—a quarter of an hour after each meal—and each time not more than half a bottle of red, sparkling Moselle of a very light and dry character. Burgundy and beer, of both of which I am extremely fond, are strictly forbidden to me. I have also the strong Rhenish and Spanish wines, and even claret. For some years past I have been a total abstainer from all these generous liquors, much to the advantage of my health and my condition, in the sporting sense of the word."

"Formerly I used to weigh over seventeen stone. By observing this regimen I brought myself down to under fourteen, and without any loss of strength—indeed, with gain. My normal weight is now 135 pounds. I am weighed once every day by my doctor's orders, and any excess of that figure I at once set to work to get rid of by exercise, and special regimen. I ride a good deal, as well as walk, and I have given up altogether of courses under glass. It is debilitating and bad for the nerves. An inveterate smoker, such as I used to be, probably gets through 100,000 cigars in his life if he reaches a fair average age. But he would live longer and feel better all this time if he did without them. Nowadays I am restricted to a long pipe, happily with a deep bowl, one after each meal, and I smoke nothing in it but Dutch Kanaster tobacco, which is light, mild and soothing."—London Weekly.

The Swiss watch trade has undergone a complete transformation during the past few years, owing to the work being done in large manufacturing instead of at the homes of the watchmakers. The result is that there are much better watches at less cost and greater sales. There are schools for teaching watchmaking at Geneva, Nuchatel, La Chaux-de-Fonds, Locle, Bienne, St. Imier and Pontarlier. In the last six years the number of watches exported from Switzerland has increased from 2,734,234 in 1885 to 4,431,301 last year, these figures not including the works and cases exported separately. Altogether, the value of the exports last year is calculated at \$20,000,000.

The art of veneering was known to the Egyptians more than 3,000 years ago. The sculptors of Thebes are said to illustrate the process.

THE DOG AS A MOTOR.

Two Well-Trained Ones Run a Sausage Machine and Enjoy It.

In the rear of 1298 Pacific street, San Francisco, may be seen almost any day a plain, prosaic sausage mill that is run half an hour each day by dogs. Attracted by the noise a reporter went in to see about it.

As soon as the presiding genius of the sausage department opened the door to the room where the mill stands there was an uproarious baying and barking somewhere in the rear, and in a moment two powerful dogs sprang up a flight of steps from the basement and plunged against a low gate opening into the room. While the grist of meat was being prepared they scratched and barked and whined as though eager to be at work.

Pretty soon the door was opened. The dogs rushed in, and without a word or sign from their master dashed into a sixteen-foot wheel and started it spinning. As one would force a little ahead the other would redouble his efforts until the big

THE MACHINE.

When their work was done, the dogs were only under good headway, and not until the wheel was checked by a rude brake did they desist. Their zeal and eagerness appear the more remarkable when it was observed that they received no choice morsel or meat or anything else in the way of inducement or reward. As soon as they were let out of the wheel they tumbled each other about a bit and rushed back to their quarters.

The course of training for this work, as the originator of the scheme described it, is simple in the extreme. Years ago an intelligent Newfoundland was induced, by the exercise of patience and gentleness, to go into the wheel and run it. This done, the rest was easy. Another dog was put in with him, and the one appearing the more ambitious was praised and petted. Since then there has not been the slightest difficulty in teaching dogs to turn the wheel. The two in use at present are called Jack and Bismarck. The former is a thick-bodied, short-legged, powerful animal, coal black of coat and with a vicious-looking jaw and eye. He weighs about eighty pounds. The other is a large, full-bred English setter, as well-looking as he is intelligent.

A SURF BATH AT HOME.

The Wave and Rocking Bath Recently Invented by an Englishman.

The ordinary hip and sponge baths have always left much to be desired in the way of practical and comfortable shape, and an improvement seemed almost an impossibility, but now all reasonable objections appear to have been overcome by the "wave and rocking bath," brought out and patented by an English firm.

In this bath the water can be set in motion by rocking, producing a sensation very much like the waves of the sea, which with delight and benefit especially invalids, delicate people and children. Only three pails of cold or hot water are required, and there is no splashing in the room to be apprehended.

By placing a wedge under the curve of the back, the bath can be made to serve the ordinary purpose of a tub. The whole is strongly made of tinned and enameled steel, which will last a lifetime.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

A File of Stones Marks the Furthest Northern Limit of the United States.

"My experience with Alaskan winters has been rather disappointing," says a member of the Alaskan boundary survey. "The greatest degree of cold we experienced was 50 degrees below zero, and that was when Mr. Turner extended his trip north along the

Yukon and Porcupine lowlands—

a more remarkable fact when you consider that the Porcupine extends many miles above the Arctic circle. There were also salmon berries, blueberries, currants and raspberries in profusion and hundreds of acres of cranberries. Of the latter fruit the Indians store large quantities for winter food.

"When the work of tracing and establishing the boundary was completed the party set up a monument of rough stones, about twelve feet high, as a visible mark of the dividing line between American and British possessions. Of course there is a check on this in the shape of a securely concealed stone, properly marked at the head of the base line, near the main station. When we were about to break camp it occurred to me that no photograph of the monument had been taken, so I took a camera up and sighted it and then climbed to the top of the rocks and had a curious native 'shoot' the machine."

NO LONGER A WIDOW.

Mrs. Leslie, Wife of William Kingsbury Wilde, an English Journalist.

The announcement of the marriage of Mrs. Frank Leslie, the well-known New York publisher, to Mr. William K. Wilde, of London, one of the editors of the Telegraph and a brother of Oscar, was quite a surprise to Mrs. Leslie's friends, as no engagement had been announced and no preparations had been made for the ceremony.

Mrs. Frank Leslie was born in New Orleans some years ago. The exact date is shrouded in considerable mystery, although she has twice announced that she has seen 38 summers—once in 1888 and a second time in 1890. Her maiden name was Marian Florence Pollin, and her family is of Huguenot origin. At the commencement of the war she went to Cincinnati, and subsequently removed to New York, where she began her career as a writer.

While working for various weekly



MRS. FRANK LESLIE.

HOME-MADE MAGIC LANTERNS.

What Can Be Done by Ingenious Amateurs.

Amateur photography has brought the magic lantern into prominence, as the making of slides has been much facilitated by the improvements in dry plates.

Anybody can make one at home at a little expense that will answer for all ordinary purposes, says the New York Herald.

The lantern to be described is shown in Fig. 1, the slide being removed. The body is made of ordinary white wood, with a sheet-iron top, and an ordinary kerosene lamp is used. The only thing necessary for the amateur photographer to purchase will be a pair of condensing lenses, as the lens from the camera will do for a projecting lens. Condensers are very reasonable in price, and a pair of very good four-inch lenses can be obtained for from \$4 to \$5, unmounted. They can be mounted at home as follows:

Place the convex sides of the lenses nearly together, allowing only a small space, say one-eighth of an inch, between them, and measure the distance between the edges of them. Then have the tinsmith cut a strip of tin long enough to encircle them, and about half an inch wider than the distance measured. Then make a couple of grooves along the edges of these strips for the edge of the lenses to fit into.

These grooves can be made by running the tin through the tinsmith's beading machine. Set the condensers in the grooves, wrap the tin tightly around them and wind a piece of wire around the outside to hold the tin in place.

Figure 2 is a cross section of the condensers as they appear when mounted. Before the body of the lantern is made the lamp to be used should be selected. In the illustration (Fig. 1) an ordinary house lamp is shown. Take a piece of board about a foot wide and stand it up in front of the lamp and cut it off about three inches longer than the height of the lamp and chimney. Mark a spot on the board opposite where the flame of the lamp comes and make this spot the center of a hole large enough to hold the condensers in their box. Make side pieces of the same length and about the same width as the front and nail them to

THE LANTERN.

the latter. The back should be made open. Bore a row of half-inch ventilating holes across the bottom of the back.

Now fasten the mounted condensers into the hole in the front, having one side flush or nearly so with the outside and extending back into the body. Have a cover of sheet iron, so arranged that the light will be kept in and still allow the air to circulate. On the front of the box fasten an arm at right angles with it for holding the lens. This can be done with a small bracket. A slot is cut in this strip to allow the screw which holds the block carrying the lens to move to and from the condensers. Cut a hole in the center of a piece of thin wood large enough to screw the lens into and make it hold securely. Fasten this at right angles with a small block having a hole in it. Put a small carriage bolt through this hole and the slot in the horizontal strip and a small thumb screw or nut on the other side will hold the lens stationary.

When focused the bracket holding the horizontal strip would not be fastened to the front of the body until the arrangement for holding the lens is completed. Then fasten it at a height so that the light from the condensers will be focused on the lens.

To complete the lantern fasten cleats on the front to hold the slides. These should be arranged 34 inches apart, as the standard slide is 34 by 4 inches. The cleats should hold the slide directly over the condensers and as near them as possible.

Place the lantern on a table in front of a white wall or screen, and set the lighted lamp inside the box, moving it back and forth until a clear disk of light is thrown on the screen. The distance from the screen will regulate the size of the disk. If a single flat-wick burner is on the lamp the flame should be at right angles with the condensers, in order to give the best light. The round-wick burners are also good.



THE LANTERN.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day.

Different Views About It.

Farmer Closest—Marlar, what'd yer like ter hev fur yer birthday present?

Marlar—A gold breast-pin. What yer goin' ter give me?

Farmer Closest—I hain't decided yit twixt a pair o' stockings an' the calf I give John last Christmas—Jewellers Weekly.

A Change in the Tune.

Darkey (the convict, cying the package)—I've been tryin' to live a better life an' 'quit bein' a tough since you was here last, mister.

Member of the Prison Reform Association—Run very glad, Peter. Here's a little remembrance for you.

Darkey (opening the package)—Git out o' here, you low-down, sniveling, putty-faced, bagged-kneed son-of-a-gun! I thought them was cigars.—Judge.

Explanatory.

Gratified Parent—I am delighted that you did not attend the so-called sacred concert-to-day, my son. Such things are a desecration of the Sabbath. And I hope you passed your time more profitably.

Son—Well, yes; you see I had an engagement with Dick Dolers to go fishing, and I went.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

She Drow the Line.

Miss Hownow—Well, Bridget, you didn't stay long at the Ocean Swell House. Was the work too hard for you?

Mrs. McGinty—Oh, no, mum; it was not the work o' moidered; it was the indecent way they had of making the gurls at the same things as the boarders.—Boston Courier.

Two Views.

Miss Emersonia Russell (from Beacon Hill)—Don't you think Mr. Bowles' countenance would arrest the workings of the interior mechanism of a horologe?

Miss Lucretia Porcine (from Michigan Avenue)—I don't know. But I think it would stop a clock.—The Jeweler's Circular.

Timid.

He—She seems to take fright every time her husband comes near her.

She—Yes; she ran away when he married her.—Lake Shore News.

It Would Seem to Follow.

"What does 'parsonage' mean, mamma?" asked Johnny McSwilligen.

"The house in which a parson lives, Johnny," replied Mrs. McSwilligen.

"But in some churches they don't call the ministers 'parsons.'"

"No."

"They call them 'pastors.'"

"Yes."

"And do pastors live in the parsonage?"—Chronicle Telegraph.

Not a Disinterested Adviser.

"You ought to use a water filter on your faucet, sir. I wouldn't be without one."

"Find it beneficial, do you?"

"Yes, indeed; it has made me arich man."

"I presume you mean that health is wealth?"

"No; I mean that I manufacture filters."—Yankee Blade.

A Strange Inheritance.

Robert—Why does Miss Hammond make such a fuss over those diamonds of hers?

Cicely—She inherited them from her grandmother.

"I know, but is there anything very remarkable about them?"

"Yes, her grandmother was an actress."—Kate Field's Washington.

Indignant Without Cause.

Angry Customer—Local means in this place, don't it?

Angry Customer—Well, this here watch you sold me for a Swiss one is stamped 'Locle,' you swindler!—Jewellers Weekly.

Not Generally Consigning.

Doctor—Notwithstanding the fact that there are new diseases coming up every day, the old ones seem to hold their own all the same.

Tarter—Yes? Well, that may be, but there's one of the old sort that don't seem to affect my out-of-town customers at all.

"What is that?"

"The remitting fever."—Boston Courier.

No Dog-Cart for Him.

Mrs. Toney (to Uncle Jake, from the country)—Well, Uncle, after luncheon I guess we'll go for a drive through High Park in the dog-cart.

Uncle Jake—Dog-cart! Oh, gosh! I've driven round many a time with an ox team, but I'm essentially durned if I'm-a-goin' to make a holy show of myself by ridin' round behind no dog-team. It may be Toronto-style, but I can't go it; I'd sooner walk any day.—Grip.

The Hebrews whom we have admitted to our shores should be protected, like other residents, from ruffianism and persecution. Their peculiarities of appearance are their own affair, and their long beards are as much entitled to immunity as English mutton-chops or native chin whiskers. Brooklyn has furnished several instances within a few months of the hoodlum persecution of Jews, especially when going to or returning from worship. The City of Churches should be ashamed of such outrages on churchgoers who are, to say the least for them, as peaceable and harmless as they are devoutly religious.

If you hear a bad story on any one, remember that, if it is true, by repeating it you put an obstacle in the way of the guilty man to prevent his doing better in the future, and if it is not true, you do him a greater injury than could be done in any other way. There are so many good reasons why you should, not repeat gossip, and not one good one why you should, that if you stop and reflect you will never be guilty of it. You know that after you have said it you can't unsay it nor limit the number to whom your words will be repeated.



Wheat Is a Money Crop If Handled Properly—A. Swinging Farm Gate—About Sheep and Hogs—The Dairy and Poultry Yard—A Cold Box in a Well-Domestic Hints, Etc.

Winter Wheat as a Money Crop.

Wheat is a money crop, writes Isaac E. Squire to the *Practical Farmer*, from Lorain County, Ohio. Good seed is necessary in order to get the best of it. It must be good both in kind and quality; must have stiff straw so as to stand up well and should be a kind which is free from attacks from weevil. We should be careful to have it clean from chaff, rye and cockle. It is so unfortunate as to sow foul seed, I find it the best way to go through the field and pull up the rye and cockle, which is much better than to leave it in the field. It is very easy in this way, by going through the field every six or eight weeks. I think it a very good plan to take the bulletin put out by the State Experimental Stations as a guide in choosing seed wheat. I select the kind that does best by them for a number of years and give it a thorough test. As regards selecting and fitting ground for the seed, I almost always sow after oats. Instead of summer fallow, for the reason that two crops pay better than one, or take a grower out of the field for a year, sowing after corn makes it rather later, but sometimes we get a very good crop in this way. I plow the land as soon as I can get the oats off, or if clover, as soon as second crop is large enough for best results, or as to let the land grow well packed down before sowing. I find that land plowed early, say last of July or first of August, is in better condition for wheat than that plowed just before sowing. Land plowed early needs to be thoroughly harrowed, so as to get a good mellow seed-bed, but not too deep, two or three inches is deep enough. My wheat does the best where it follows oats, which in their turn followed corn, which had been well covered with stable manure and plowed in. I like to sow wheat here in Northern Ohio, from the 8th to the 15th of September, when everything is favorable. From two to three hundred pounds of phosphate should be used. I would use the same amount even if sown after clover, unless I had barn-yard manure to cover the land. For I do not depend on the clover to insure a first-class crop. I sowed a piece of land to wheat as an experiment, sowing one and one-half bushels to the acre one way and then cross sowing with the same amount the other way, putting on 200 pounds of phosphate to the acre each way. It did the best of any wheat that I ever raised. It yielded at the rate of forty-four bushels to the acre. I let my wheat get middling ripe before harvesting. I like to cut it with a mowing machine, and not run the risk of "catching" weather. I do not like to stack wheat, on account of the risk one runs of getting it injured by wet weather, but rather put the wheat in the barn and leave the hay out in stacks until after threshing. After the grain is threshed then hay may be drawn in. Wheat should not be threshed until after it sweats in the mow, so as not to sweat in the bin and leave the grain soiled. We should be very careful to get the fields well drained, either by surface or underground, for we cannot expect to raise any wheat where the ground is saturated with water.

The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Sleeplessness Cured. I was glad to certify that I used Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic with the best success for sleeplessness, and believe that it is really a great relief for suffering humanity.

Pastor St. Severin, Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

A Presbyterian Minister.

Providence, R.I., September, 1901.

Says Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic has become a household necessity in my family. It is invaluable for nervous disorders, is easy to digest, and has no bad after effects. A. B. FRANKLIN.

Providence, R.I., Oct. 26, 1901.

We need no bottles of Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic for nervousness, and found it to have the desired effect in every case.

DOMINICAN SISTERS.

FREE A valuable book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and this medicine free of charge. This remedy has been prepared by the renowned Pastor Koening, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1850, and is now prepared under his direct supervision.

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at 50¢ per Bottle. For 50¢ Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the U. S. and Canada.

Ely's Cream Balm

QUICKLY CURES

COLD IN HEAD.

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 36 Warren St., N. Y.

PILES

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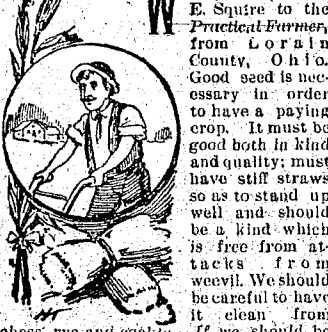
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water in the young animal the food is thrown away. Four pounds of corn or twelve quarts of skim milk will make one pound of growth in a hog. This hog can be made to weigh 200 pounds in the shortest time is the most profitable. Thus as a rule should be weaned when they are eight weeks old. They should be well fed, however.

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water is pumped daily. In hot weather the water soon becomes warm and little use. Mr. B. has adapted a pump which secures an even temperature of about 60 degrees. His well is an ordinary dug one, several feet in diameter and walled up with stone. But,

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Some Interesting Facts.

Four years ago last September I found and brought home four young flying squirrels. Casualty overlooked two of them, leaving a pair, which were given the liberty of the kitchen. They grew very fast, and became very tame and playful, but were withal very timid, the least unusual noise causing them to run for a hiding place, and making them very nervous. They were provided with a box to sleep in, and showed their instinct by storing it full of nuts, but liked best to sleep in the pockets of any clothing within their reach. During the day they kept closely hidden, but in the evening were very active, and delighted in jumping from shoulder to shoulder of those at the supper table, stopping now and then to taste the dainties offered them. After supper the squirrels would accompany the family to the sitting-room, where they would immediately climb to the highest accessible point and begin to jump, not stopping their romp until we retired.

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Milk Cows on Less Acres.

As land rises in price in the more thickly settled portions of the country, dairymen have to adopt new methods in keeping cows, or else move on to cheaper land. Most of them do not pasture their cows as formerly, but feed them in stalls. The hardness of an egg, as sometimes told by striking near the holder's ear, but the test is a dangerous one. Many devices have been tested to keep eggs fresh, but the less time an egg is kept, the better for the egg and the one that eats it.

LIVE STOCK.

Soil for Sheep.

The quality of the soil is an element to be considered more or less with all domestic animals. Thus, for instance, black hogs are thought to be better adapted to low, rich, alluvial lands or prairies, while white hogs are better suited for light upland soils. The thin soil of the Western Reserve, says the *Sheep*, breeds the best of the fat variety of cheese, but for butter, the deep, strong prairie about Elgin, Ill., is preferred. On the other hand, this butter soil makes coarse, inferior wool, while the more sterile lands of Northern Ohio, where it is so often only two or three inches down to hard pan, yield a superior fleece. But the purest staple of all is grown on the well-drained hillsides of the Appalachian range, where the water is pure and the grass is sweet and tender. So also these hill and mountain ranges are best for small breeds of sheep, such as the Merino and the Southdown or the Welsh Mountain breed or the Cheviot. The heavy Lincoln or the Cotswold or the Shropshire require, or at least do better, on lands which are more level and fertile.

Know when the sow is to farrow.

KEEP large and small hogs separate. The foundation for pig growth should be grass. It is what a hog digests and assimilates that benefits. The first hundred pounds put on the pig is the cheapest. A hog or sow fed on corn will hardly prove a good breeder. Do not complain of cheap prices when you raise cheap hogs. A good ham, short nose and legs is a good type for a brood sow. The best way of feeding small pigs is to give a small quantity frequently. Failing to clean out properly often makes the hog have a source of disease. When hogs cost more than they will sell for, there is no good in raising them. Think only from mature animals and never from an animal out of a show herd. When a hog is ready for the butcher it is a waste of time and feed to keep it any longer. If no more food is fed than to supply

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A Cold Box in a Well.

Our grandmothers thought it impossible to make good butter during the hot weather of late summer, and found the cause of the failure in the baneful influence of the Dog Days. But it was proved long ago that good butter can be produced during this season. Keeping it cool and solid seems to be the difficulty. Where a constant stream of cold spring

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Cheered by the American Flag.

"What impressed you most?" "The sight of the American flag on the banks of the Rhine," was the quick response. "How did it occur?" "Well, we were going by boat up the Rhine. We started about 8 o'clock in the morning in a heavy rain, and with poor prospects of a pleasant trip. It soon cleared up, however, and then it was delightful. About half way up we saw a cottage with the American flag floating from a pole on the roof. There were nearly 200 people on the boat, and would you believe it, over 100 of them were Americans. The shout that went up would have done your heart good." Philadelphia North American.

THE POULTRY-YARD.

Do Eggs Pay at Low Prices?

When eggs are as low as ten cents a dozen, do they pay? This is a question that often comes up for discussion. In olden times, before the railroad had reached all points, our ancestors were content with six cents per dozen for eggs. Whether eggs pay or not depends on how much they cost. We do not believe that a farmer should feed his hens all in the summer season, if they have a range. Allow a flock to have access to the stubble of the wheat field, or where grass is plentiful, and they will secure all the food required, and more than they need, and of a variety. When the eggs are sold, low and yet give a profit. The hen needs no feed for five months in the year, and fifty pounds of grain will carry her over the cold season, at which time eggs are high. In warm climates, half a bushel of grain is needed. The true way to keep fowls is to allow them to forage in an orchard. Poultry and fruit make an excellent combination. (Farm and Fireside.)

A Plot of Rye.

As soon as the fall comes lay off a plot for rye, to be used as green food for poultry after other green food has ceased to grow. It is not necessary to turn the rye into the soil, as it may be cut and fed to them, and it will also provide good food early in the spring, before anything else in the shape of green food puts in an appearance. The plenty of seed, as the thicker the rye the better. Only a small plot will answer well. (Farm and Fireside.)

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"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear matter. Sometimes a deathly Sickness at the Stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Cor. Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was entirely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry, for whom I worked, who knows all about my condition, and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife and family at 39 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, JOHN D. COX.

G. G. GREEN Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.



DR. HARTNER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

DO NOT GRUE NOR SICKEN. SURE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, etc. They are small, sugar-coated, and do not offend the stomach. They are sold by all druggists. Send for a free book with sample.

W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of all has been removed. It is absolutely pure and its contents.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietor, at an enormous expense, is placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and it will cure. If you dread that old enemy, Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or bad lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cts.

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

SUMMARY OF LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

LYNCHERS NOW IN JAIL

NEBRASKA REGULATORS ARE BEING REGULATED.

Omaha, Kansas, and a Mayor who knows his business—continued. Nothing in the history of the city has ever been so regulated as the lynchings. The regulators are being regulated.

Rioting in China.—London dispatches announce that there has been serious rioting in the city of Amoy, China. The population of Amoy, amounting to about 300,000 people, is in a state of great excitement. The riot was caused by official abuses. Several mandarins and other officials were killed by the rioters. The rioters are proceeding to Shun King, in the province of Che-chuen, on a tributary of the Yangtze River.

TERMINED BY THE MOB.

Seven of the Omaha lynchings arrested for hanging.

Scarcely had the body of the Omaha negro who was lynched last night been taken to the city jail, when a mob of about 100 men gathered in front of the jail. The mob was composed of the same men who had been arrested for the lynching. The mob threatened to break into the jail and free the prisoner. The police were unable to prevent the mob from doing so. The prisoner was taken to the city jail, and the mob was dispersed.

KIOWA'S MAYOR'S UNPOPULAR.

Business Men Petition Her to Resign Because of Her War on Saloons. Kiowa, Kan., is in a turmoil because of the open revolt of the people against the lady Mayor, Mrs. Paxton. The business men, who depend for much of their trade on the saloons, are petitioning her to resign. Mrs. Paxton has been very unpopular because of her war on saloons. She has been very successful in her efforts to close the saloons. The business men are very angry with her for this.

CLASH AT PITTSBURGH.

The Oliver & Roberts Wire Company Suspends Payment. The Oliver & Roberts Wire Company has suspended payment. The company has been in financial trouble for some time. The suspension of payment has caused a great deal of trouble for the company's creditors.

FIRE IN A COTTON WAREHOUSE.

About 1,000 Bales Burned at Hawkinsville, Ga. A fire broke out in a cotton warehouse at Hawkinsville, Ga. The fire destroyed about 1,000 bales of cotton. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

Choctaw Council Organized.

At Caddo, I. T., the Choctaw Council completed its organization by electing the following officers: N. Hampton, Speaker of the lower house; Davis Homer, Interpreter; David Robuck, Journalist; Isham Walker, Recording Secretary. The following officers were elected to the Senate: J. B. Bryant, President; L. C. Battist, Interpreter; T. W. Frazier, Journalist; Elmer McCoy, Recording Secretary. The Governor delivered his message.

Elch Not Wanted to Die.

Miss Ann, Heron, who committed suicide at Fletcher's Sanitarium, Indianapolis, by hanging herself to a bedpost with a handkerchief, and her brother were worth about \$30,000, but they were poor. A number of years ago her brother got married, and from that time her troubles commenced. She was seized with the hallucination that her brother was trying to beat her out of property.

Kansas Grain Products.

Secretary Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has issued his final report on wheat and oats. The yield of wheat for Kansas to be 55,899,000 bushels, and of oats 39,665,045 bushels. The probable product of corn is placed at 145,485,918 bushels.

More Wheat Threshers Wanted.

Reports from the wheatfields of North Dakota are more encouraging, but the demand for threshers is more urgent than ever. The weather is good, but as less than half the crop has been threshed it is feared that much of it will be lost.

Fast Work on a Typewriter.

In a typewriting contest at Portland, Ore., F. E. McGurran wrote 311 words in 59 seconds from dictation on a typewriter. He wrote 184 words in one minute blindfolded.

Struck a Big Flow of Oil.

Another 10,000-barrel oil gusher was struck in the McDonald field, Pa. The new well is on the Miller farm, and fully one-half mile from the celebrated Green-wood and Forest wells, which is now flowing 14,000 barrels a day.

Crushed in an Elevator.

At Indianapolis, Ind., William Steinecker and Matthew Dewald, employees in Severin & Ostermeyer's wholesale grocery, were caught in a descending elevator. Steinecker died, and Dewald is dangerously injured.

Success of a Nihilist Envoy.

President J. Rosenfeld, of Section B, of the nihilist order in Boston, has received word from the agent of that section recently sent to Russia. The agent has returned with important messages to the effect that he has been very successful in his mission. The agent has been very successful in his mission. The agent has been very successful in his mission.

Russians Relieving the Jews.

The St. Petersburg authorities have forgotten their bigotry for once. In view of the horrors of the famine, it has been ordered that relief to the starving peasants shall

be given without any discrimination as to their religion, or color, or race, or more than the standard of the Jew.

LYNCH LAW AT OMAHA.

Police Officials with Weapons and Firearms with Hose Reels.

At Omaha it was reported that little Elizabeth Yates, the five-year-old victim of an assault by Joe Coe, a disreputable negro, had died. Coe was confined in the city jail. The lynch law at Omaha is being enforced. The police officials are armed with weapons and firearms. The police officials are armed with weapons and firearms.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Business Improving, Though Prices Are Low and Collections Slow.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: From all parts of the West and South come reports that business is gradually improving, and the improvement is felt in Eastern centers. There is still a most encouraging absence in any trade of that speculative excitement and over-confidence which is so often a prelude of disaster. Purchases are governed by unusual conservatism, and yet are large in volume. Failures are rather numerous, but are in a large measure due to the long-continued commercial strain, since the foreign disaster of last November. It is true that prices of nearly all products are very low, and the market for them is very narrow while competition is severe; but the volume of trade is larger than in any previous year, in spite of the fact that some branches of business are retarded. It is also true that collections, in some quarters are slow, but the latest reports from various sources are on the whole most encouraging. The new year is beginning with a very favorable outlook.

SWINDLED A CATTLE DEALER.

A Clever Thief Stole \$4,000 from a Western Stock Raiser.

A. W. Chipman, a young merchant of American Fork, Utah, was swindled out of \$4,000 in cold cash by a man representing himself to be a cattle buyer of Kansas City, Mo. Chipman was the administrator of an estate in Utah, and the cattle were a part of the estate. A man named Smith had been in contact with Chipman, and Smith had been in contact with Chipman. Smith had been in contact with Chipman. Smith had been in contact with Chipman.

SEIZURE OF THE OTTO.

The Sealer Had Violated the Modus Vivendi in Behring Sea.

The statement from Ottawa that the British sealer Otto had been seized by the United States ship Mohican on account of the irregularity in her papers is without foundation. Commander Cotton, commanding the Mohican, reports that the Otto was seized Aug. 31 for a violation of the modus vivendi, that she was taken in Behring Sea, twenty miles northwest of Unalak Pass, with full sealing outfit and forty-eight sealions on board. Five days before the seizure the Otto had received an official letter from Commander Turner, senior British naval officer at Unalak Pass, stating that he considered the Otto a just and lawful capture for any vessel of war of either nation. No question arose in reference to her papers. The Otto was delivered two days after her capture to the commanding officer of her majesty's ship Pleasant at Unalak Pass.

PAROLEE'S LAST LETTER.

Extract from a Recent Communication to the Editor of the Boston Herald. Mrs. Della Stewart, of Portland, Me., writes: "I, mother of the great Irish home-rule leader, who has died at his home in Brighton, England, has consented to the publication of the following extracts from the last letter she received from her disgraced son, who is now in prison. The letter is a very touching one, and it is all in a good cause, and with help and the assistance of my friends I am confident of the result. The statements of my enemies, so often made regarding my son, are all lies. He is a man with the endless calamities they shoot out at me from every bush. Let them pass. They will die from their own venom. Indeed, it would be degrading them to notice their existence."

BARDSLEY BREAKING DOWN.

The Disgrace and Confinement Beginning to Tell on the Ex-City Treasurer. John Bardsley has found an occupation in prison that seems to agree with him and of which he has made a success. It is the study of botany, and the ex-City Treasurer has shown a degree of skill in the work that has surprised those who fall to remember that in his younger days he was a blacksmith and supported himself for many years by hard manual labor. The long imprisonment has broken down his health, and his confinement is beginning to tell upon his health and deafness is coming upon him. He lives in the hope of a pardon through political influence after a few years' confinement.

FOUR DEAD BODIES FOUND.

Rescuers Penetrate the Tomb of the Unfortunate Richardson Miners. After four days and nights of unceasing labor and some hundreds of tons of coal had been removed by the rescuing party, the bodies of four of the unfortunate miners imprisoned by running pillars at Richardson colliery, Glen Carbon, Pa., were found. There was great rejoicing when the news was sent to the surface that the imprisoned miners had been reached, but it soon turned to sadness and grief when it became known that the men were dead, and that the bodies of only four of the six had been found, badly mutilated, but yet recognizable as those of John Purcell, John Lawler, Joseph Shields and James Sainon.

RAINFALL MELBOURNE.

Will Water Western Kansas for 10 Cents Per Cultivated Acre.

Melbourne, the rain wizard, failed to rain in Victoria, Australia, in large quantities, but the inhabitants here that he can make rain under favorable circumstances. He has agreed to produce all the water necessary for the crops next summer in Western Kansas for 10 cents per cultivated acre. It is the opinion of a number of lawyers that this method of irrigation will come under the irrigation law passed by the last Legislature, and that forty counties interested may therefore sue bonds, as provided by that law. In 1892, he was paid \$200,000 for securing cultivation in these forty counties.

WIFE WORTH HAVING.

A Plucky Woman with a Rifle Frustrates a Jail Delivery in Texas.

At Fort Worth, Texas, a daring attempt at jail delivery was frustrated by a brave

woman with a loaded rifle. Ten negroes in the County Jail made a break for liberty and overpowered the jailer. The jailer's wife grabbed a rifle and threatened to shoot the negroes if they did not return to their cells. The negroes sullenly retired and were locked up.

ED NEAL HANGED.

The Condemned Man Confessed His Crime and Refused to Reveal His Identity. Ed Neal, who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Allan Jones near Omaha in February, 1899, had been hanged. His neck was broken by the fall. The name Neal was an assumed one, but the condemned man refused to make known his identity, and all efforts to discover the prisoner's true name or any fact about his life previous to the murder have proved futile. He confessed his crime on the gallows, but said he preferred to die under an assumed name to save his parents the shame and sorrow of knowing his ignominious end. The purpose of the crime was robbery.

DANGER OF A CAVE-IN.

Two Hundred Acres of Land Over a Coal Mine Ready to Fall. Nearly two hundred acres of ground in the north-west corner of Carbonate, Pa., under which Coalbrook colliery of the Delaware & Hudson Company is tunneled, is shaking, and there is danger of one of the most extensive cave-ins in the history of the coal regions. The 300 mine-workers have been ordered out of the company's workings, and the company is waiting results. The ground is heaving like a constant earthquake. From the inside the noise of the working which at first was indistinct, has become loud, and the sounds reverberate through the mine so that they are continuous and deafening.

WILL MEET IN NOVEMBER.

General Clarkson Says the National Republican Committee Cannot Delay Longer. General Clarkson said the other day that the meeting of the National Republican Committee would undoubtedly be held on either Monday or Tuesday of the next week in November. As it is the intention to hold the convention some time in May, the meeting of the committee cannot be put off longer than the probable date mentioned, as it is necessary that the committee meet and the convention.

DODGE'S PRESIDENT.

Elected by the Army of the Tennessee to Succeed Sherman. General Greville M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, has been selected as President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to take the place of the late General William B. Sherman. He is the third President the society has had. It was no mere fortuitous accident that placed him in this honorable position, for the memory of the dead man hardly eclipses the esteem in which these hardy old warriors hold their newly chosen chief.

Flames in a Mansion.

The home of August Belmont at New York was burned out and Mrs. Belmont and two of her servants narrowly escaped from the burning building. In fifteen minutes the house was reduced to a pile of ruins, and the costly furniture, carpets, and valuable paintings were ruined, while a large quantity of jewels and an elaborate wardrobe was damaged. The damage to the building and furniture is probably about \$125,000.

Successful Trial of the Patrick Torpedo.

At Newport, R. I., Inventor Wood gave a successful exhibition of the Patrick torpedo. The cylinder dished through the water a distance of twenty-five miles an hour, making the first half mile in one minute and five seconds and the second half in one minute and ten seconds, beating the record by five seconds and its contract speed by two seconds. The Naval Board witnessed the trial.

Commitment for Bartholdi.

August Bartholdi, the famous sculptor, who is at present staying at Clarendon, on Lake Geneva, has been committed by the city of Strasbourg to execute a statue representing Strasbourg wounded in the heart, holding a shield and a child in his arms, and protected by a shield thrust forward by Switzerland. The monument is to be presented to the city of Basel in remembrance of the war of 1870.

Another Stage Heist.

Information has been received by Wells, Fargo & Co. that the stage between Lincolnville and Lakeview, Oregon, was robbed by two men near Lakeview. The amount of the booty secured by the robbers is not known, but it is said they did not molest the mails.

Cars and Trains Went Overboard.

At Memphis, Tenn., two freight cars were run off the transfer steamer Charles Marrian and drowned four men. The train was backed with more than ordinary force into the boat, causing the hind cars to break over the bumpers and pitch headlong into the water.

Two Men Crushed by a Thrashing Machine.

A large thrashing machine which was being taken across a bridge near Bluffton, Ohio, fell through and crushed Frank C. Goss and Emanuel Rink to death.

To Succeed M. H. Ford.

J. S. Lawrence, of Grand Rapids, was nominated for Congress from the Fifth Michigan District, to succeed M. H. Ford, deceased.

Why? How Aikward!

John Hostetter, of Lexington, Va., accidentally killed his 2-year-old baby by stepping on it.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CATTLE—Common to Prime.		\$3.30	@ 6.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.		4.10	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Choice.		95.00	@ 95.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2.		92.00	@ 93.00
OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
RYE—No. 2.		43.00	@ 44.00
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.		34.00	@ 36.00
EGGS—No. 1.		21.00	@ 22.00
EGGS—Fresh.		18.00	@ 20.00
POTATOES—New, per bu.		82.00	@ 83.00
INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping.		8.50	@ 8.75
HOGS—Choice Light.		6.40	@ 6.55
WHEAT—Common to Prime.		8.50	@ 8.60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		94.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		94.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2 White.		30.00	@ 31.00
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—No. 2.		3.50	@ 3.60
HOGS—No. 2 Red.		4.25	@ 4.35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		95.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
CINCINNATI.			
CATTLE—Shipping.		8.50	@ 8.75
HOGS—Choice Light.		6.40	@ 6.55
WHEAT—Common to Prime.		8.50	@ 8.60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		94.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		94.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2 White.		30.00	@ 31.00
DETROIT.			
CATTLE—No. 2.		3.00	@ 3.15
HOGS—No. 2 Red.		3.00	@ 3.15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		95.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
TOLEDO.			
CATTLE—No. 2.		3.00	@ 3.15
HOGS—No. 2 Red.		3.00	@ 3.15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		95.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
BUFFALO.			
CATTLE—No. 2.		5.00	@ 5.00
HOGS—No. 2 Red.		4.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		95.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
MILWAUKEE.			
CATTLE—No. 2.		5.00	@ 5.00
HOGS—No. 2 Red.		4.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		95.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—No. 2.		3.50	@ 3.50
HOGS—No. 2 Red.		4.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		95.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
MIXED Western.		22.00	@ 22.00
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—No. 2.		3.50	@ 3.50
HOGS—No. 2 Red.		4.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		95.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
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HOGS—No. 2 Red.		4.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		95.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
MIXED Western.		22.00	@ 22.00
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—No. 2.		3.50	@ 3.50
HOGS—No. 2 Red.		4.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		95.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
MIXED Western.		22.00	@ 22.00
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—No. 2.		3.50	@ 3.50
HOGS—No. 2 Red.		4.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		95.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
MIXED Western.		22.00	@ 22.00
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—No. 2.		3.50	@ 3.50
HOGS—No. 2 Red.		4.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		95.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
MIXED Western.		22.00	@ 22.00
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—No. 2.		3.50	@ 3.50
HOGS—No. 2 Red.		4.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		95.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
MIXED Western.		22.00	@ 22.00
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—No. 2.		3.50	@ 3.50
HOGS—No. 2 Red.		4.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
WHEAT—No. 2 White.		95.00	@ 95.00
OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
MIXED Western.		22.00	@ 22.00
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—No. 2.		3.50	@ 3.50
HOGS—No. 2 Red.		4.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
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OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
MIXED Western.		22.00	@ 22.00
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WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
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OATS—No. 2.		28.00	@ 29.00
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WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		95.00	@ 95.00
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